an makers, alies Bauer & Co., corner of under Palmer House, ion in Dentistry.

B. McChesney, a dentist of acknowledged skill, to inaugus in all departments of firsten a permanent and immense y claimed, some years ago, it is ability and determination to and plates, of the exact style, re approved and adopted by approved and adopted by red to a quarter the ruling illy encouraged a patronage de, which has recently neent of his accommodations, rk and Randolph streets, to a nest of twenty-five skilled and The Doctor has street to his excellence of his work appears

ron's Works, The Comie ral illustrated works of An-ries of Rome and England,

prices only a very small part of ey ars now offering: there: \$2 \$2.50 Guinet silks at \$1.75; black coshinors, \$1; 40-inch all-5 cents; mohair sipacas at 30, Jamine lustro, 60, 75, and \$5 \$2, 25, \$0, and 35 cents; Ham-adiess varieties, 4 to 50 cents, corresponding ones in every de-offers made to clear out their

t the Putnam One-Price hing House.

a temporary closing for stockk of men's, youths', boys', and
I furnishing goods in this large
a marked down 25 per cent from
sill be evident to every purchasi go as Tarus his \$1 elsewhere,
spretunity of making a choice.

underwear, made in a superior best of cottons, at prices as-cheaper, than the same style, to cheaper than the same style, be made at home. Every piece t and make. An early examina-requested. Shall also open at lest, and cheapest stock of em-

en Flora.

Glen Flora Springs at Wanksmake that city a fashionable
dy invalids are coming from
antry to test the wonderful curwater. In cases of Bright's disthe kidney complaints, dyspeggeneral dability, its effects and
tested by the most eminent cit.
This water is entirely free from

ng attention as the most taste-corated spartments of the kind towell inaugurates business in

marble, slate, and from man-Messrs, Elisch, Pomercy & Oc. at that have ever been offered in

eap Homes.
of our readers to the inducesay of cheap homes in the new
a County, Bay of San Francisco,
given in our advertising col-

Brown's."
Ing with fronts on Madison and
well known to the public as
a be open to the public, not, howfresh the inner man, but where
made to appear gnorious. It is
day, the 10th, as a retail clothingthe Golden Eagle.

wick Collars. nen collars, as they find the War-

Black Hills.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

DRY GOODS.

Owing to the late snow storm our new stock of

DryGoods CARPETS

Have been delayed, in consequence of which we shall not open our new store until

Monday Next, the 15th inst We shall continue the

Closing Sale, And offer unusual bargains in every department prior to re-

MANDEL BROS.,

63 and 65 Washington-st. GENERA'L NOTICE.

TWO

HUNDRED THOUSHND DOLLARS

GREENBACKS

PEOPLE!

And where they will find them will be published in to-morrow's Tribune, in coulmn advertisement of the great

EGYPTIAN Puzzle Company

FINANCIAL.

\$1,000, \$1,200, \$2,500,

JOSIAH H. REED NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

NEW YORK. Money to Loan on Chicago Real Estate. Apply direct or through Mesers, HITCHCOCK & DUPEE, Attorneys, Portland Blook, Chicago, First-class facilities for FIN ANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS is LONDON.

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3 OR 5 YEARS AT MARKET RATES. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

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Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all size. PIRE HYDRANTS,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. 

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p. B. LARSON, rheast corner Clark and Randolph-ets. (opposite see ANCHON, LINE CABIN FASSAGE TO GIVE ASSAGE TO GIVE A

Great Western Steamship Line. Trom New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Westers, Capt. Windnam, Wednesday, March 10.

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Apply as Gen'l Freight Dopol Machine Shere 2 M. S. R.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE At 75 cents per 100,

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WANTED-A STRADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN (unmarried preferred) to work in India ink, oil, and water-colors. Must be first-class workman. Steady ruployment given. Address, stating terms, HILDRETH, YOUNG & CO., Clinton, is. WANTED-A GOOD HORSESHOER (BLACK emith) at 600 Blue Island-av. inquire for one week Hookkeeneus. Clerks, &c.
WANTED-A RELIABLE SALESMAN AND GOOL
letter writer, to help manage the business. Appl
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MisochianconsWANTED—BY UNITED STATES ONNTENmia and Ethibiton of 1876—A local manager
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for the "Cautemial Journal," with its five elegant engravings of the Exhibition Buildings, size \$1127
inches each. Eighteen months' steady work as \$15 a week,
and 40 cents per anne added. Address, with return
a mp, two weeks, it. \$2.55, of Chastant-st., Philadelpois, Pa. For prospectus, Journals, etc., enclose is

WANTED-MEN OF GENTEEL APPRARANCE and business tact, for a business that will pay men 570 a week on until capital. Will send \$1 samples to men that are in earnest. Address with stamp RAY & OO., Chicago, 161 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED-6 BOYS, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, at Stovens' Patent Egg-Case Factory, 36 and 37 Indians av. diana-av.

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needs: workers earn & Missing and the salable article that every reader
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Domestics.

WANTED-AGIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, a Gernish preferred. Inquire at 69 Carroll-av, between Wood and Lincolly-state.

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WANTED—A GOOS, HEALTHY WET NURSE, Apply at Dr. LUDLAM'S, Sis West Washington-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMON AND SCANDINAVIAN gris-for pitvate in the hotels, is undries, et al. 10 and country, at Mrs. DUSK 5 copics, to Milwanke-av.

Miscell and mate.

WANTED—TWO SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG isdies of good address, one to not reconsister, the other as allowounan, in a new picture gallery to be opened this week; also a young man. Apply this day and to-morrow at 148 South Clarket. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., THE PROPERTY known as the Connection River Steam kievator and Flouring Mills, and belonging to the late firm of Thayer, Serguant & Company, are now offered for sale. The death of the Mills and Selection of the firm, make this sale necessary and without reserve. This property is situated as the line of the Connection Northampton Kalicad Co., imaking close connection with the West and the shipping and reshipping of grain, e.g., from and to all parts of the country, convenient. This well-known firm have been in the wholesale and retail flour, grain, and feed business for fifteen years, and have built up a large and flourithing trade all through the Ucanacutett Valley. The purchaser will have the advantage of a line and prosperous bounces, already well established to the second of the second prosperous security of the second prosperous security of the second prosperous security of the second prosperous second prosperous will have the advantages of a line and prosperous bounces, already well established to be second prosperous security of the second prosperous security of the second prosperous second prosperous security of the second prosperous second prosperous security of the second prosperous se

NAN WITH COUNTING-ROOM AND OUTSIDE business expurience, and g2,000 to \$4,000, wishes to in in some suntable business—lumber, hardware or man cturing—in a country town with good school perferred dress 0,500 South Haisted-st. VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. GREAT BARGAIN-A FINE MILL PROPERTY

for sale; three large stone buildings and over 2 acres land; two railroads on the ground; close to Chicago; e best mill property in the State. LARKIN, JENKS CO., 98 Washington-st. A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, or would exchange for a farm to flitnois, improved or unimproved; would pay some each. Inquire of the owner, 59 South Canal-st. BILLIARD ROOM, S TABLES, AND BAR FIX-tures for sale, at 967 North Clark-st., opposite Lin-coln Park; good reasons for selling.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, OR WOULD take a partner. Call on promises. 310 South Clarkest.

THE GAS-FITTING, FIXTURE, AND FIUMBING department of the Saginaw Gas-Light Company is offered for sale for the neat thirty days. Stock about \$2,600. For particulars address. Cameron, Sourcestary, Saginaw, Mich. ES. 66. FOR PARTICINAL STATES AND CASH IN MATERIA AGENTICAMAN WITH \$2,800 CASH IN hand can secure an interest in a pleasant, casy, respectable indoor business, and make \$4,000 not per year. No particulars except on personal interview, and not then unless investigator has the each and means business, Address B 29. Tribune office.

PINANCIAL

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON BRICK IMproved city property in sums of \$5,000 wanted. W.
E. FURNESS, 155 Monroe-st.

A LOAN OF \$15,000 WANTED, AT 8 PER CENT.
To best of security offered, on inside property. Nepoitations extred with principal, to save commissions.

A NUMBER OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON houses and lots in the city. H. P. BALDWIN, 85
LaSalle-st., Room \$2.

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OUNG £ BERO., 72 Keat Washingtonst.

I OANS ON CITY AND GOOD SUBURBAN PROPerty, made in sums of \$1,650 to \$30,000. Parchasemoney mortgages bought. W. M. WILLERE, Room I,
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MYONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Movely, clothing, furniture, and goods of all descriptions, at private loan offer, No. lit S. Clarkest, Room I. M. ONEY TO LOAN, AT CURRENT RATES, ON real estate. Securities, and nurchase movey papers bought by ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and is Block.

MONEY TO LOAN UN DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Singer mechas, and other collaterals. Private
loan office, 128 Clarkest., Room 2, up-stairs,
TO LOAN—FOR ONE TO THREE YEARS, ON CITY
of farm properts, fully improved, the sum of \$3,000.

Rooms 22 and 23, 116 LaSalle-81.

Rooms 23 and 28, 116 LaSalle-st.

TIME LOANS OF \$1,000 AND OVER ON REAL EState; sourced paper wanted. M. C. BALDWIN &
CO., \$6 LaSalle-st., Room E.,

TO LOAN-MONEY ON CHIDAGO REAL ESTATE
at lowest rates; secured paper bought. E. C. COLE
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O PER CENT LOANS ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
ON CHICAGO MAD \$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY
LOS SILVAIGNAN, Chamber of Commerce.

\$1,000 AND \$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.
EDWARD S. DREYER, 72 Dearbarn-st. \$7.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR JOHN 570 SUMS TO SUIT FOR JOHN JOHNSTON, EDOM 6, ISI Washington-st.
\$10.000 TWO SIMS OF \$16,000 TO LOAN ON and \$4 per cent commission. BRYAN LATEROP, 94 Doarborn-st.

\$10.000 READY CASH TO INVEST IN MIAL STRING OF CONTROL OF CONTROL

ARTNER WANTED—HAVING FROM \$1,000 TO \$2,000, to engage in bu-laces with me in some young in in this State or Iowa. Address 8 72, Tribung office. DARTHER WANSED—WITH FROM \$5,00 TO \$10,00 Tollars office, 000 to take a half interest in a naw-mili and lumber and doing a first rate business, in Grant Country, Wiscot references given and required. For fayther particulars address or luquire for G W K, for one wook, at culms European Hotel, Chicago. Kuhns' Baropean Hotel, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$600 TO \$500,
in a safe and permanent cash business, paying \$330
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Hotels, 16 AND 19 WABASH-AV, between Madison and Mouroe sta., \$1.50 and \$3 per ; \$7 to \$10 per week; day-beard, \$5. BOARD WANTED.

OARD-A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY OF FIVE persons desire board in the vicinity of Madison.st. set Side. Address, with terms, H 95, Tribane office. TO EXCHANGE. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FOR \$0,000 FEET OF building lumber, shingles, lath, and feecing, some of the finest wheat and ferring lade in Kansar, near Frankfort. In mile and feecing, some of the finest wheat seek from Atonison on the Central Branch U. F. R. Address J. b. FR. E&LAND, Blue Branch U. F. A. Address J. b. FR. E&LAND, Blue Branch U. F. A. Address J. b. F. R. E&LAND, Blue Branch U. F. A. F. C. S. C CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH & 1875.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-100:200 FERT ON Halsted-et., near Belmont-av. 608 West Jacoson-st., mar Ashland-av., lot 42:150 feet, 2-story and basement bouse.
The West Lake-st., near Heyne, cottage, lot 25 feet front; good business property.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Twest Washington-st., corper of Cartis; terms to supprehaser. JAMES W. STOREY, owner, 200 Week Washington-st.

If OR SALK--WEST L.ADISON-ST.--LOT 26 BY 120 feet, with buildingt, 1032 West Medison-st., near western-ar. price, 83, 03; \$200 cash, \$500 it one year, balance in three years; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, it Nixon's Building, northeast corner Menroe and La-Lallo-sts.

FOR SALE--THIR I'Y-FIRST-ST. -180 BY 100 FEET, northeast corner Myrickaw, and Thicty Siril-st., op. Nixon are Twenty Sapits Church. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

FOR SALE--30 LOTS ON SHERMAN AND WALLIGGES, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

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FOR SALE--30 LOTS ON SHERMAN AND WALLIGGES, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

FOR SALE--SUNTS ON SHERMAN AND WALLIGGES, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

FOR SALE--SUNTS ON SHERMAN AND WALLIGGES, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

FOR SALE--SEST MADISON-ST.--TWO LOTS, each 30 by 125 feet, south front, on Madison-st., herees Onder-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, it Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La-Sallo-sts.

FOR SALE--DREXEL BOULEVARD--THAT DE Instruction of the street of the st

Monroe and LaSalie-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE LIST OF PROPsry all ever the West Division, be h improved and
animproved, to which we call the attention of these wisning to purchase on the West Sale; we make West Side
properly a specialty. ODLE, NEWELL & MOSHER,
188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES ON SOUTH WATER—
st., near Clark, now resuling for \$4, 400. Price \$34,000.

A. J. AVERELL, 15: Dearborn st., Koom 5. TOR SALE-BUSINESS PROPERTY AT A PRIOR that will force as help 25:168 feet, two stores and three dwellings, well rented, portherst corner State and Twentieth-sts; 21,100 cath, some trade, balance assume, G. F. WOLK & CO., 125 Labelle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. COR SALE AT HIGHLAND PARK—THE FINEST PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY WITH Lake view; also fine irones and lots.

At Highwood—A fine two-steey brick house on Pratrie-are, on their-acre lot; only \$1,600 cash, balance on time at the party property proper

C. W. BURKURLDER & CO., 100 Wachington-es.

FOR SALE-EXCHANGE-OR RENT-EVANSTON

Property situateds in any part of town, on the most
favorship terms. I deal for the property-owners, so that
i as propered to junke trades in any location. Office
Room 13, Washington Block corner of Fifth-av. and
Washington-sit. J. M. Friwklek. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-A FIRST-CLASS
I fruit-tarm at Beston Haroor, Mich.; 40 acres in fruit,
good buildings, barns, etc., all commiste; one of the best
farms in the place.
A he, several others at St. Joseph that can be exchanged
for other property.

HAM MOND & BOGUE,
Heat Estate and Loan Agents, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES. O RENT-FURNITURE FOR SALE-TWO-STORY and basement house, No. 93 Wabasu-av, Inquire at To RENT-B-ROOM HOUSE, 1100 INDIANA-AV., 250 por month. And 408 West Erio-st., 325 por month. C. WHIPPLE, 135 Clark-st. O. WHIPPLE, ES Clarket,
TO RENTL-FOR A TERM OF 3 OR 5 YEARS, THE
new brick building Nos. 5s and 5s Fourther, containing 2s coms, all rited up in the most modern style;
magnificently adapted for a first-class bearing-house.
Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 5f South Clarket.

PO RENTLIWO LOFTS, WITH FINE OFFICE, A hoated shizable for cigar manufacture. Inquire at IS state-as.

TO RENT-FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES by commercial two-citory frame buildings Ace. 312 and 314 West Lake-as. each 24 feet front by 80 feet deep, with surjac and boiler. A poly to the Chicago White Lead and Oil Co., corner Green and Fulton-sts.

coin Park; good reasons for soliting.

DRUG STORR NORTHEAST CORNER STATE and Twentieth-sts. for sale with or without leave. Marble-top counters, sods fountain, first-class fixtures, and a fair stock of drugs and fanor articles 500 cash houses to regat in the West Division can have them

West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE
of upper part of bouse, on West Side, in a desirable
location. Would buy farmiture if at a bargain. Rant
must be low. Would pay tirree monits' in adv.nec. Address, making price and location, L 84, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES AND COTTAGES
open stating price and in other division; have daily inquity. F. C. VIERLING, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18. quiry. F. C. Vierling, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

Wanted To Rent-a Large Furnished house by a private tamily. Address, stating location and number of rooms, 548. Tribune office.

Wanted To RENT UNDERSIGNER WISHES to rea in medianly a statory brick or stone-front house, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sta, South Side; will purchase frontiers if resonably sold. A B F, merthwest corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st. ton-st.

WANTED TO RENT A FIRST-CLASS FURNISH.
ed room for young couple, mederate in price, and
about I mile from Clark and Washington-sta.; South or
West Side. Address M. T. Tchuse office.

WANTED TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE,
on or near Ashland-av. Add ross C 68, Tribune office.

VanBuren at.

TOR SALE-CHEAP-TWO DEMOCRATS, TWO
Equac-cingle open buggies, one top phaston, one top
grocery wagon. Cutters to rent. Rear du State-st.

20 HORSES, SUITABLE FOR FARM WORK
at bargains. 70 West Houres st., Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNTY try readers can do so in the best and cheenest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Rewards of the County of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. I OR SALE A BLACK WALVUT AND HAIR-teloth partier set, 10 biscos; also, black walnut marble-top chamber set, masely new, and good make, cheap for rath. Address M 68, Tebuse other.

MUSICAL. A BRAN-SEW PIAN) AT A SACRIFICE—MAGNEFICIANT RUNEWOOD PIANAFURTS, 15, OCLore, arrafe attachment, full iron frame, very fine tons,
Frouch grand active, in nightly polished case, with round
corners, richty-octred legs and lyre; manufacturer's price
5 (b); was taken in trade; is entirely new, and warranted
in error respect; for sale, with stool and cover, for \$250.
Besidence 5th Michigan-av.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-SEVERAL LADIES AND GENTS'
fine gold witches and chains very cheap. Private
loan office, 15 Capr. s.t., Room 3.

FOR SALE-HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, TO RE MOVED,
g. F. WORK & OO., 18 LaSallo-a.

ONE LATE IMPROVED FOLDING-TOP SINGER and two Grover & Saler machines for sale very cheap.

WELTERING IN BLOOD.

Murder of an Inoffensive Old German."

He Is Discovered in the Morning Lying Dead in His Saloon.

He Was Believed in the Neighborhood to Have Had Money.

Testimony of the Women Living Overhead.

Description of the Premises-The Old Man's Habits.

Which the Beed Was Done.

His Intimacy with a Degraded Woman of the Town.

She and Her Paramour Arrested on Suspicion.

What a Newsboy Saw.

A horrible and mysterious murder yesterday ushered in the beautiful Sabbath morning. Before, the chimes and bells from church and cathedral had summoned God's worshippers to their several sanctuaries. His day had been descrated by the foulest crime; an infifm, inoffensive old man had received his death from a murden and the same of the same derous hand; and his corpse, gory and ghastly with wounds, from which the blood was still ebbing, had been discovered, supine on the floor of his habitation, beside the bed from which he had but lately arisen. Before the late risers of a Sunday morning were jet astir the murder had sent a shudder of horror and dismay to the hearts of a large number; it was being descanted upon as one of Chicago's most remarkable and hideous criminal mysteries; peo-ple were wending their way to the scene of the ple were wending their way to the scene of the tragedy; others were already peering with eager curiouity through the keyhole of the house in which lay the corpse, or attempting to penetrate within to have a sight of the bloody spectacle; the police were in charge of the old man's late dwelling-lace; to every police station the news of the crime had been flashed by telegraph; police officials were examining the people in the neighborhood, with reference to gaining a clew to the murderer or murderers; already the excitement and indignation, wherever the news had pevetrated, had become most intense, and already detectives and officers of the law had been detailed to scour the city for the perpetrators of the crime.

the law had been detailed to scour the city for the perpetrators of the crime.

THE VIGIN

of this mysterious murder is Julius Wilcke, a German, between 50 and 60 yearf old, who kept a saloon at 35 West Lake screet, near the corner of that thoroughfare and Canal, screet, and took his meals and slept therein. He was discovered between 8 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Mira. Julia Rust, a German woman, who resides on the upper floor of No. 38, the next building west, lying on the saloon floor, with his head crushed and cut in several places—dead.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER is alow, two-story, ingy frame building at the number designated. It is on the north side of Lake, and the first building west of Catal Street, several vacant lots intervening between it and the latter thoroughfare. Over the door is a sign appouncing that Schiltz's lagar beer is here sold.

Lake, and the first building west of Calast street, several vacant lots intervening bettagen it and the latter thoroughfare. Over the door is a sign aunouncing that Schlitz's lager beer is here sold, and the windows inform the public that J. Wilcke is the proprietor of the place. Inside, the appearance is that of the ordinary kind of lagerbeer salcons. The walls are low, and dingy with dust and the secretions of time; several bracket kerosene lamps, fastened along the sides of the room, are employed to furnish the illuminating power in the night time; a bar, behind which are shelves whereon were arranged the bottles providing various liquors for customers, for the trade was not wholly confined to beer, occupied for perhaps 8 or 10 feet the right-hand side of the apartment as one entered the Lake street entrance; several tables were arranged along the wall on the left. Just beyond the end of the bar was a small table upon which rested the keg of beer, and still beyond this was a larre yellow ics-chest. A stove was the central and most prominent piece of furniture, besides which the other appointments of the room were several chairs, empty beer-kigs, empty seltzer-bottles lying around the ics-chest, and several poboxes.

Besides the Lake-street entrance there is a door at the rear of the apartment, which leads into a small dray back-yard, whence one may proceed through the broken fences either into a malley which runs alongside of a carriage-manufactory and into a lumber-yard fronting on Chatun street, or across the vacant lots, before mentioned, upon Canal street. The aliev is dark and obsoure, leading into intracte ramifications of lumber-piles, and is well calculated to provide a safe and hasty escape for a man fleeing from a guilty deed. The murdered man owned the building. The first floor he occupied himself, as described, and rented the upper story to a colored woman named Dixon, who uzes it as a house of prostituon.

But Little is Known or willicke.

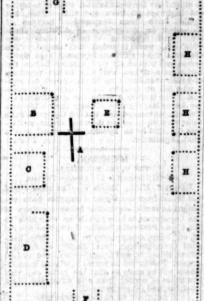
floor he occupied himself, as described, and rented the upper story to a colored woman named Dixon, who ares it as a house of prostitution.

BUT LITTLE IS KNOWN OF WILCKE.

He has lived alone in this place for a great number of years, but during this period has communicated but little of his history to any one of his neighbors. It is believed that he has a sister residing in Germany, but it is not known that he has any relatives in this country. He is described as an eccentric old man, very uncommunicative in his disposition, a good deal of a recluse, quiet, and almost sullenly kantum, devoted to the selling of beer and making of monory. Hence, though a resident for years among them, his neighbors, now that there is an occasion which makes his history of interest, are unable to give but a very small amount of information concerning him. He was on friendly terms with mapy of them, and all unite in saving that he was a peaceful, inoffensive old man, who would never raise his hand to harm a creature. He sold boer; grew to be moderately wealthy; are, alept, lived, and, as events turn out, died in his saloon. His habits were simple, and so inexpensive were his wants that his neighbors regarded him as a veritable miser, and now that he has been murdered stories are rife that somewhere about his premises treasures of much value are secreted, and the murderer is believed to have been indiced to his bloody work thereby.

There is probably some transmitted to his bloody work thereby. There is probably some five years ago, it is said, the old man sold the building which has now become the scene of this gory mystery to the city, as it stood in the way of the yet unmade axtension of Milwankee avenue. The city agreed to pay him therefor the sum of \$1,500, but refrued to carry out the bargain when it was discovered that there existed a flay in the title to the land appen which it was situated. Considerable litigation ensued, and it is said that owing to a favorable termination to a recent suit the old man expected to receive

The Detectives Find the Hatchet with



7

A—Body. B—Ice chest, C—Beer stand, D—Bar, E—Stove. F—Lake street entrance. G—Bear entrance. H—Beer tables.

Life was entirely extinct, though the body had not yet assumed all the rigidaty of death, and was still warm. It was the opinion of the officers that he had not been dead above two hours at the most. The face was obscured by the currents of blood which poured from several gaping wounds, and a hideous pool had gathered upon the floor, cozing away under the rude bunk, and staining with its sanguinary hue the bottles and boxes among which it made its devices course. His hair was clotted and matted with the blood from a wound which alone would have caused instant death, infleted upon the upper part of the head, and extending downwards to the right temple.

THE BLOW

had been made evidently with a beavy instrument, and had rent in twain the skull, from which the brains were slowly cozing. Another savage would extended from the base of the nose nearly to the right ear, laying open the cheek bone and exposing the facial muscles, jaw, and upper teeth. A third blow had been dealt the victim upon the centre of the chin, splitting that part of the face from the lower teeth, and far into the reck. Several teeth from both jaw had been knocked out, and, as the lips had been cut away from both, it gave the murdered old man the ghastly grin of a death's bead. Blood had staiced and saturated his shirt, vest, and coat, and had even trailed its suurous way almost the entire length of his pantaloons. He presented a gory specticle that might well inspire horror in the studest heart. Even the police, callous and accustomed to scenes of bloodsted, draw back with a tarill of dismay as they beheld the terrible sight. terrible sight.

The body was left untouched until the arrival

The body was left untouched until the arrival of THE CORONER.

who had been immediately summoned.

DR. JUNNE.

who had also been seat for. arrived soon after the police had taken possession of the place. He examined the several wounds, and gave it as his opinion that the one upon the top of the exull had probably been first dealt, and that it must necessarily have proved instantly fatal. He made a description of all of them for future use. Upon the arrival of the Coroner ao investigation began for traces of the perceivators.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANCE made was a large blood-stained hatchet, the appearance of which blainly showed that it was the instrument with which the murderons assault had been committed. The front door was found unlocked, but secured firmly by a crowbar, which had been prouped against it. The rear door was unfaszened, and, in the snow upon the steps, Detective Flynn, who had arrived in the meantums, detected the prints of a man's overshoes, and tracted them to the broken feace and into the obscure alley before mentioned.

The fact that the murderers purpose was robberly was sufficiently demonstrated by THE RIFLED MOREY DRAWER which was discovered where it had been thrown behind the counter, and the condition of the victim's pockets, which were turned inside out.

There was no evidence of a confie apparent. The tawdust around the spot where the deed had evidently been perpetrated had not been disturbed more than would have been canned by the ordinary walking about of two or three people. The bed clothes had been thrown upon the

old man imparted the knowledge of his expectation to some one who has thus sought to respite results.

THE LAST ENOWN

of Wilcke is that he was astir between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The colored women to the rooms above heard him shaking the stove some time between those hours. His bed was in the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which the lower part of the large ice-chest to which its large ice-c

did not what of Anderson was most sorticly afterwards at a cheap lodgiog-bouse on Desplaines street not far from "Scotto Rato"s." Advances it is rough, uncount, solien, unprepared to the street of the from "Scotto Rato"s." Advances it is rough, uncount, solien, unprepared to the street of a man capable of doing a great crime. When brought to the station he was dogged and actium, and did not allow a word to see the station of the interest of the street of a man capable of doing a great crime. When brought to the station he was dogged and actium, and did not allow a word to the station of the station he was dogged and texture, and did not allow a word to the station of the station recall the station of the station of the station recall the station of the station of the station of the station recall the station of the station of the station recall the station of the station recall the station of the station of the station of the station recall the station of the station of the station of the station recall the station of th

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

NUMBER 197.

of which is that have ride of the expected property of the control of the control

see soiled creatures emerge from his place in the early morning hours, and start away to their varions dens. One of these women was Della Wallace, Wilcke had for some montos, it is said, been in the frequent habit of having her pass the lonely nights with him. Such complete intimacy naturally engendered confidences. It is supposed that this fair Delilah drew from the cold man's treast the secret of his expected increase of wealth. Now the woman has during the same time been in receipt of similar attentions from a man known to the police as a reokless, lawless, dangerous character, called "KERO" and PREBESON.

The inevitable conclusion is that the woman has informed this lover of the old man's prospects, and that he is into ested in the crime.

Upon discovering these facts in relation to the mudered man's private affairs, Sergt. Johnson, considering that what might prove a valuable clew to the solution of the mystery had been found, promptly decided to

Arrest both of the poston of the solution of the mystery had been found, promptly decided to Arrest was accomplished as stated, and that of Anderson was made shortly afterwards at a cheap lodging-house on Desplaines at a

necessity of enacting such a law as to or the collection of taxes on real es-betober in each year, and, if found to report to the House a sufficient bill

Of the bills introduced in the House to-day, hat of Dunne, of Cook, relating to horse-rail-toads will be of most interest to Chicagoans. It revides that any company "heretofore incorporated under the General Incorporation et, for the purpose of constructing, operating, remaintaining" any dummy or horse-railroad, may enter upon and appropriate any property act, for the purpose of constructing, operating, or maintaining, any dummy or horse-railroad, "may enter upon and appropriate any property necessary for the construction, maintainance, and operation" of its lines; and "may, subject to the provisions of this act, locate and construct its road upon, across, and over any road, street, or alley" in any city in this State, "in such manner as not to obstruct the public use of the same," which is the only "provision" of the act limiting the right of such companies as to laying track on streets and alleys. Precisely what powers are granted by these provisions of the bill (which are all there is of it), and what is the bearing of the same, is a question for Chicago lawyers cognizant of the scheme in the interest of which the bill is offered. To an ordinary observer, the gist of it seems to be to authorize any street-railroad company, now or hereafter incorporated, to lay tracks anywhere it pleases.

racks anywhere it pleases.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

Niehoff to-day introduced in the House abill esigned to give some semblance of decency to be town elections, by providing that the judges hall be appointed in the same manner as are unders of State steetions.

the town elections, by providing that the judges shall be appointed in the same manner as are judges of State elections.

Non-transfer of tickets.

The bill for the suppression of railroad-ticket scalpers (by making it unlawful for any person to sell tickets without written certificates of anthority so to do issued by the road over which the tickets are sold) was to day ordered to a second reading in the Senate.

THE DEVIL'S DUE.

Whether this be the "worst Legislature that ever met in Illinois," or not, certain it is that the House, of which that has been said, is not the most brilliant in any respect. After lintening day after day to the vanid oratory and coarse ignorance there manness, and studying the performances and personnel of the body, no one of average experience would be liable to set it down as likely to set the late after, or for other remarkable performance unless of ludicious sort. But, for the past week, the saving grace that at all times seems extended in behalf of all Republican institutions in this land would speem to have reached even unto the House. The absurd proposition to doubly tax capital loaned from abroad for investment as this State has been hopelessly defeated; the State echool-book project, which involves both a nuisance and a job, has met the same fate; and nobody opposes the Chicago-bills because they are Chicago bills. There is so little to its credit that let is be recorded—the House progresses.

A CRITICAL REVIEW.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Springsteld, Id., March 6.—The dispatches
penounce that the Legislatures of Minnesota,

number of mambers of the Committee so that be condiged a quorum. Since then he has labred assiduously with his party friends, but to no purpose the control of the control

### OTHER STATES.

INDIANA.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Owing to fail-INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Owing to failure to agree by the two Houses on the Fee and Salary bill, the House Conference Committee refusing to accept any offers of compromise, the session expired without the passage of the Revenue or Appropriation bill. The Governor will not call a special session.

THE DISAGREMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The Legislature closed its legislative session between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, after a continuous session since morning. Under the Constitution, Satur-

since morning. Under the Constitution, Saturday was the last day to pass bills. although the day was the last day to pass bills, although the body can sit to-morrow for all purposes other than that. In the Senate, much of the morning was passed in an effort to suspend the constitutional rules and pass the bill cutting down the fees of the Auditor of State, which had been stolen from the House sites. The Democrats refused to allow the bill to be passed, and the Republicans probeed to attempt it at every opportunity. It soon became evident that the result would be the failure of the Revenue and Appropriation bills, but the Democrats

presentation to their deserving officers, or even the customary resolutions of thanks for faithful service. Licut.-Gov. Parker, in closing his second, and probably last, session as a presiding officer of the Sonate (in which capacity all concede he has faithfully endeavored to discharge his duties fairly and well), made some facility remarks prior to declaring the Senate adjourned

Petitions presented
Resolutions...
Joint resolutions.
Memorials to Copgress.
Bills introduced Action on the business presented was retarded by the Senatorial question, which was the engrossing topic till it was settled, on the 3d of February, by the election of the Hon. Angus Cameron over Matt H. Carpenter, after a contest unprecedented in the history of the State. The first act passed was published Jan. 27. As is almost invariably the case, measures were postponed from time to time till they had to be put through with a rush in the latter days, with no opportunity for deliberate examination and consideration. There were 169 bills disposed of by the Senate in its last three working days; and Assistant-Secretary Cadwallader informs me that 169 acts—two-fifths of all passed—were deposited in the Secretary of State's office on the 5th and 6th. Of the acts passed, the following is a comparative statement:

| 1873, 1874, 1875. | 1874, 1875. | 1874, 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875.

morning, to await the crossed and sent to him large number of hills passed and sent to him within the last forty-eight hours. About half of the members went home to day, but enough remain in their seats to keep the machine in motion. As was generally anticipated, the measures for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers failed

on account of the refusal of the Senate to recede from its determination to work no money for such purpose, except as a lean to be repaid to the State by the counties receiving the sid. There is a very general feeling of shame among all classes of people over the fact that the Legislature adjourns without giving a cent to the destitute settlers, when there is nearly \$100,000 of available funds in the State Treasury.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was

settlers, when there is nearly \$100,000 of available funds in the State Treasury.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was finally passed at a late hour last night, with slight amendments; also the bill to pay the expenses of last summer's militia campaign against the Indians.

Most of the bills reducing fees of county officers were pushed through, but bills relating to railroads were all smothered in committee.

SOUTH GAROLINA.

THE STATE THEASURER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Both branches
of the Legislature have adopted resolutions for
the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor-glemanding the removal of State Treasurer Cordoso for alleged irregularities in the execution of the law for funding the State dott. The Treasurer denies the charges, and an investigation will take place.

THE PULPIT.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin Leaves the Baptist Church.

His Reasons for This Serious Step. Why He Is Opposed to Denom-

inationalism.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson on Protestantism in Mexico.

Bishop Whitehouse Memorial, Church.

THE REV. N. F. RAVLIN.

His Reasons for Leaving the Baptist Denon The Rev. N. F. Ravlin preached at the Temple Baptist Church last evening, from the fext herd." Some weeks ago it was announced in these columns that Mr. Ravlin was on the eve

of quitting the Baptist denomination, and his sermon last evening was the fulfillment of the announcement. He spoke as follows:

The words of my text are a prophetic utterance from the lips of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is both the foundation and head of His Church, concerning the unity of the faith and the complete oneness of His people, that should ulitimately obtain in our world ere the mission of His Gosper should be fully accomplished among

The control of the co men.

He predicates the belief of the world at large in the divinity of His mission on the visible one-ness which should exist among all. His believing

Is untouched; a heating of the hurt of the people, and a subversion of the harmony of His Kingshilly, Union meetings, however pleasant and profitable, are only a movement in the right direction, but not the end desired. The thing sought for by the friends of union is nothing less than the ultimate of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. The seal of regeneration is accompanied by the authority and power of God, giving the improvement of the authority and power of God, giving to its happy possessor free access to all

other words, the burying the points of difference out of signt, deep down beyond the reach of all further controversy, and the meeting of Christians on the broad basis of the essential faith, which all hold shite; with liberty in reference to all the non-essentials of faith and practice. This, I say, is the nitimate object—nothing less than one name, and that name Charstian, in the place of the many names by which Christians are now designated.

Secretary of the control of the cont

the privileges and immunities of the Kingdom of Heaven, even to the "holiest of holies," and the throne and dominion of Jesus; and it should by the same authority entitle all the members of God's family, redeemed by the blood of Jesus, to the communion of saints, and all the privileges of the Church of Christ on earth. It

de state and pender. This, leavy a the fluximost Carsestion, in the patient the many names by which is the present the control of Good's ramily into a transpositete sectes amounts to schim in the body of Ornet, and presents not a symmetrical state of the control of Good's ramily into a transpositete sectes amounts to schim in the body of Ornet, and presents not a symmetrical state of the control of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's bride appears in statemed and filling armost price appears in statemed and filling armost price and the section of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's the statement of the control of the control of the Circist and a control of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's the control of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's the control of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's the control of Circistimity of the world of the section of the Circist and a care of the control of Saviet's the control of Circistimity to the world. The Savier's the control of Circistimity of the world of the control of Circistimity in seguidation domine quite comments of the Circist and a care that the section of the Circist and a care that the section of the Circistimity of Control of Circistimity in seguidation domine quite control of Circistimity in seguidation of Circistimity in seguidation domine quite control of Circistimity in seguidation domine quite control of Circistimity in seguidation domine de control of Circistimity in seguidation domine de control of Circistimity in seguidation de control of Circistimity in seguida

John terms "the cities of the untions" shall fall, then shall God's people come in the unity of the fath and the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ, and then shall we be able to comprehend with all saints what is the treadth and length, the depth and height, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that we might a filled with all the

by the same authority entitle all the members of God's family, redeemed by the blood of Jesus, to the communion of saints, and all the privileges of the Church of Christ en earth. It should, in my opinion, be the only condition of church-membership, even as it is the only condition of church-membership, even as it is the only condition of Sonship in the family of God. That which make us brethren and sisters of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that by which we enter Hesven itself should be our passport to the Church of God. "which is the pillar and ground of the truth." The kingdoms are but one. "The whole family in Hesven and earth" are named after Christ and as Christ is one, so are His family indivisible. He has not many, but one bride; he has not many, but one bride; he has not many but one Church. Hence the Savior's prayer: "Neither oray I for these alone, but for them also who shall believe on Me through their word, that they all may be one in Us, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee; that they may be one in Us, as Thou, Father, art in they all may be one in Us, as Thou, Father, art in they all may be one in Us, as Thou, Father, art in they all may be correct, yet I am tired of a mere theory, however sound, while the weightier matters of the law, "judgment, merey, and truth," are trampled under foot with impunity even by the ordained expounders of the creed. The command to love one another issued from the same source as the command to be baptized; and, while a neglect of the one may be disobedience, the violation of the other is murder. "This is My commandment, that ye love one another issued from the same source as the command to be baptized; and, while a neglect of the one may be disobedience, the violation of the other is murder. "This is My commandment, that ye love one another is murder; "Whoso-ware laught his brother is a murder, and while a registration of the other is murder. "The command you that ye love one another;" "Whoso-ware laught his brother is a murder, and while a registration of the other the family of God, with Christ Jesus our Lord as elder brother. We do not propose to regulate, govern, or control this family, but, with the Holy Sprit to "lead unto all truth," the love of Christ to constrain to all obadience, and the honor of God to inspire to faithful service, the family will get on very well. The children will love one another. They will live in peace; they will labor in harmony; they will follow Christ, honor God, and bless the world, "when there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

PROTESTANTISM IN MEXICO.

Address by the Rev. Mr. Hatchisson. The Rev. Mr. Hutchisson, a Frotestant mis-tionary of Mexico, delivered an address on the stonary of Mexico, delivered an address on the status of the reformed faith in the country of the Montezumas at the First Presby-terian Church last evening. The speaker did not, as was expected, go into any of the details relative to the recent massacre of Protestants in Mexico, but confined himself to a general attact upon the Papacy and the power of the Roman Church, quoting liberally from Royelation to show that Rome was the Babylon referred to in such scathing Scriptural language. referred to in such scathing Scriptural language. His words were flerce and nervous, but his discourse were nerce and nervous, but his dis-course rather lacked connection, and was partisan in its tone. Of course, the reverend geutleman feit greatly irritated over the brutal and unjus-tifiable conduct of the Mexican butchers, but his sentiment, generally considered, were rather calculated to provoke bitterness of feeling in

RAILROA

Report of the Min gressional Con

They Believe The

The President of Services to

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History of the Gr

Bill Giving Roads The Detroit

RIGATION ON THE CE

A NEW CREE

Dispatch to the li
Washington, D. C., h
was prepared last spri
Standeford, member of to
to be presented to the li as the "views of the m Railroad Committee on a calling for an investi of the Central Facia Contract and Finance Co ty of the Committee hav report to the House on a ford has, of course, been ty to present his views.

tre members, and that all on ion of the road, and furnish nock, etc., were actually ma-the Board of Directors at a c-level been paid, and for with should have seen obtained, year and above what the roa servous componing the Cor-servous componing the Cor-

should have seen obtained, year and above what the reapered as composing the Compared to the read of the control of the Contro

at we should be circumstar canderation the circumstar and also the fact that the lats for an investigation, loss from California are sits for an investigation, allows from California are a loung from California are a swedigation should be as a loungy and the men in a fact particularly if they are sains easile for and demands for a minority of the Lalies of the California of th

unto the measure of the sof Christ, and then shall hend with all saints what is the the depth and height, of Christ, which passeth

might be filled with all the ome Apostles and some a Evangelista and some of the terministry, for the body [not bodies] by henceforth be no more of the kenceforth be no more of the and carried about by no, by the sleight of men is whereby they he in wait iding the truth in love, may sail things which is the head whom the whole body fitly compacted by that which according to the effectual sure of every part maketh unto the edifying of itself flim that is able to do exabove all that worketh larry in the Church, by Christ ages, world without end!", I would recapituate and a the smallest possible comme toward God; second, and Jesus Christ; third, reloly Spurit, by which we be obtained to the sound the smallest possible commence toward God; second, and heary with Christ Jesus our Lord do not propose to regulate, is family, but, with the Holy to all truth," the love of to all obedienes, and the pire to faithful service, the cry well. The children will hey will live in peace; they ay; they will follow Christ, as the world, "when there one shepherd."

TISM IN MEXICO.

Rev. Mr. Hatchinson. tchinson, a Protestant misvered an address on the d faith in the country at the First Presby-ening. The speaker did massacre of Protestants in imself to a general attack and the power of quoting liberally from a Rome was the Babylon thing Scriptural language, and nervous, but his die section, and was partisar

bitterness of feeling in

ave been true enough, in a city where there are

condemn the deviltries

d be waged against it to the se coeffict might be short,

ne coefficit might be short,

the but that the banner of
d be borne through Mexico,
apal countries, whatever the
blood snd-treasure,
black picture of the state of
too, and said that their hostreasure almost reached a mania,
of the first ladies of the City
signed a circular in which
meelves not to recognize
ter, or brother, if any or all
angult to assist in abolishing
the Protestant religion and of
at the latter book, the
the batter, and burned it when
y their hands upon it. Even
they did not allow to get inte
common people, for fear any
uth might reach their souls,
a bigoted barbarism which
Protestant instruction could

he Pope assumed a temporal all infalibitity, but the pride ad, been somewhat humbled ght arm of its power, was But now the monster with the horns, metaphorically iming to resume its ancient mutterings of the comins heard all ower Europe. As rough the clouds holding in pook and that was the Bulle.

rch had brought loto its ser-systery, and had substituted nexts of God the command-rejected the second command-rayen images, although it re-udment having reference to bited the cating of flesh-meat d all this had been foretold in

Church His bride but the become the scarlet womanloo, having committed formiof the world. The period of approaching, and all good bestir themselves, gird up peak, to do battle with the lie thanked God that there we, in many countries, who lead the very in the grand

MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Yesterday Merning. opal parish, the members of it known as the Whitehouse called so in honor of the late Whitehouse, held their first orning in Murray Chapel, ar Tairtieth sireet. The con-e large, considering the fact-on is recent. The parish can non securing an excellent quar-ne leadership of Mr. George composed of Mr. C. W. Enos Brown, tonor; Mrs. G. d Miss Burdick, alto.

The Venite, Gloris Patri, d Benedicite, by the choir, beautiful. The offeriory,

t W. Smythe, Becter of ceed his congregation in a ell chosen remarks, during lated them that God had pus desire to aid in establishing denabled them to surmound includes they met with at the that morning they fell like uple, who had got something, two or three weeks ago they which to meet for worship, had this chapel, and be accomplished. After and be accomplished. After and the soffertory of the morning towards the necessary exists the few parish, the Rev. Dr. na of the Standing Committee Illinois, delivered the sermon, the third verse of St. Jude gave all diligence to write mmon salvation, it was need to surface of the salvation of the faith sivered upto the Salvats. At mon there was a strort busing which the congregation were absenced.

ABROAD. vakier.

to 7.—Henry Varley, English London, preached this evening of about 7,000 people, in the referred to the revivals beingland by Moody and Sanky, effected out a result and seven and seven are referred to the revivals being and seven are resulted to the revivals and resulted to the revivals are resulted to the r RAILROAD NEWS.

Report of the Minority of the Congressional Committee on the Central Pacific.

They Believe They Have Discovered a Credit Mobilier of Great Dimensions.

The President of the Erie Offers His Services to Mr. Garrett.

He Desires to Play the Part of a Peace-Maker.

History of the Growth of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Bill Giving Roads a Right of Way Over Government Lands.

The Detroit & Milwaukee.

A NEW CREDIT MOBILIER. MINORITI REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVES-MIGATION OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BALLROAD. Dispatch to the New York Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The following

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The following was prepared last spring by the Hon. E. D. Standeford, member of Congress from Kentucky, to be presented to the House of Representatives as the "views of the minority" of the Pacific Enlirond Committee on Mr. Luttrell's resolution calling for an investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific Enlirond and the Contract and Finance Company. As the majority of the Committee have never yet made any report to the House on this subject, Mr. Standeford has, of course, been debarred all opportunity to present his views. The termination of the Congress, however, leaves him at liberty to give them publicity, and they will be found of inter-One or two other members of the Committo agreed to his conclusion, but would have adopted a somewhat different mode of reaching

is conspired together for the purpose of istranding the stockholders and the United lates out of the money which they sould be entitled to receive from the eartings of the soul. It is further alleged that these Directors have contined together to award all contracts to a bon-may known as the Contract and Finance Company, it which Huntington, Hopkins, Leland Stanford, I crocker, and E. B. Crocker, Directors as aforesaid, as members, and that all contracts for the construction of the road, and furnishing the materials, rolling sted, etc., were actually made with this Company by the Board of Directors at a cost far above what should have been paid, and for which the work and material should have been obtained, thus giving the amount war and above what the road should have cost to the terons composing the Contract and Finance Constant, to the freat injury of the stockholders and credeters of the road.

If these allegations are true,—of which, from the bettern the road.

If these allegations are true,—of which, from the bettern the road.

If these allegations are true,—of which, from the bettern the road.

If the should be compelled to refund the mounts as fraudulently obtained; and it will amount in all proposition to be entirely before us, there is more than a grave sussimed, they have conspired together to form a Contract and Finance Company and the stockhold and the finance Company, of which they themselves larm a majerity, and then, as Directors of the road, at all contracts to that Company at a large price, states from the finance Company, of which they themselves larm a majerity, and then, as Directors of the road, at all contracts and Finance Company for sufficient of the road, and should be applied to be parment of interests and other debts.

It is through that members of Congress were united a this fraudulent combination to defraud the credit and the Central Pacific Railroad out of their dues, at the charge of the stock; and that another member of Congress, was able, from its officers were not able to real

the ticket in this city and the return of the balance at Baltimore and Washington is retained, and also the forfeiture of the \$11 if not pre-sented within forty-eight hours; though the ticket itself is now good at any time.

Licket itself is now good at any time.

In consequence of these restrictions by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, the sale of tickets by the Baltimora & Ohio has not been impaired in the least, though they have made no additional reduction. It is not believed that a further reduction in rates will take place. The Baltimore & Ohio has already signified its intention to affere to the present rates, and will neither raise nor reduce them under any circumstances. The reduction of the Fenesylvania Company is of but little avail unless the restriction now placed on the sale of reduced tickets is removed. And this the Company will not do, as it cannot afford to sell an unlimited amount of tickets at such a rate to scalpers and others for future speculation. Overtures of peace have been made to Mr. Garrest by Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the Eric Railroad. The following correspondence between Mr. Jewett and Garrett, in regard to referring the present difficulties to arbitrators, will prove highly interesting reading:

difficulties to arbitrators, will prove nighty inter-esting reading:

PRISIDENT JEWETT TO PRESIDENT CARRITT,

PRISIDENT JEWETT TO PRESIDENT CARRITT,

It is a public calamity that two great corporations like
the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rairroad
Companies should be arrayed in such bitter antagouism toward each other. A continuation of this
strife must seriously impair the credit and standing
of all American enterprises and American manage-

onism toward each other. A continuation of this strife must seriously impair the credit and standing of all American enterprises and American management.

If the differences between the two Companies are so radical that they cannot be reconciled by yourselves, are not the interests you represent so general, and do they not to such an extent involve the interests of others, as to justify the public and those whose interests are directly involved, in expecting, and myself as representative of one of those interests in suggesting, their reference to impartial and experienced men in whom you both have confidence, and in whose advice, under ordinary circumstances, you would both place great reliance? It would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in the settlement of the existing unfortunals controversy, and to that end my services are at your command.

PRESIDENT GARRIETT TO PRINTIENT PAYETT.

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1875.—H. J. Jawest, President, New York: I am much obliged for your measure. I regret that the unprecedented and unjustifiable act was committed by the Pennsylvants Railroad Company of closing their Camden & Amboy Road to New York against the Baltimore & Ohio Company and those whom it serves of that road for the great sections and interests connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Road, if will, in our Judgment, be injudicious to attempt to make any co-operative arrangements. The managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Company restores absolutely the use of that road for the great sections and interests connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Road, if will, in our Judgment, be injudicious to attempt to make any co-operative arrangements. The managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Company feel that the entire responsibility of the present condition of railway agains in the country, including the enormous reductions in freight rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia, rests with the Pennsylvania Camay.

NEW YORK, March 3.—J. W. Garrett: Without regard to the causes leading to the present antagonism between the Baltimore & Ohio an

the respective Companies, that hereafter it could no be disturbed upon the mere motion of an agent or offi-cer of either Company? I would be glad if I could be the means of saving the Companies, as well as the pub-lic, from the present disorganized and disastron state of affairs.

state of affairs.

PRESIDENT CARREST AGAIN.

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1875.—H. J. Jenett, President,
New Fork: I have received your telegram of yeaserday. The Baltimore & Ohio Company adheres to its
determination to maintain its independent relations.
It cannot, therefore, submit the control of its policy

and business either to other railway companies or to third parties.

In order to restore harmony the Pennsylvania Ball-road Company must reirace its steps. Reckless reduction of rates by that Company will prove illusory in accomplishing the object proposed by forcing the Baltimore & Ohio Company into any combination contrary to the fixed principles of its management. Good will follow from the present extraordinary course of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The serious lessons which will be taught by the history of the present will hostilities against the Baltimore & Ohio Company will lead to calmer counsels, to more good sense, and to faiter deslings in the future. I thank you for courteous and friendly communication.

J. W. Gannara, President.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE EDAD.

The fight which has been going on for some time past between the Eastern and Western stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and which has ended in the overthrow of the Western party and their leader, Mr. J.F. Joy, has lately been much commented upon. In view of the recent difficulties, a history of the road, showing the connection of Mr. Joy and other leading Western capitalists in building up this line until it became one of the leading and most prosperous in the country, must be of con-siderable interest. The TRIBUNE has therefore taken the trouble to collect such data as will prove of value to those interested in this splen-

did road.
Peb. 15, 1851, an act was passed incorporating

CENTRAL MILITABY TRACT BAILBOAD COMPANY, of which Mr. C. S. Colton and others, of Gales-burg, were the incorporators, authorizing the construction of a railroad from Galesburg, in a

stable Huntingon, Hopkins, Landa Staming,

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THE FIRST PRINCIPLE PRINCIPLE IN CONTRACT OF A LICENSE AND A LICENSE AND

WATED—One active
gedal arrange neats made with such.
Especimen copies and free.

To provent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Pest.
Office address in full, including State and County.
Remi tances may be made either by draft, express. Pest.
Cace order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCHINERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 conts per weel
Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-siz., Chicago, II

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposit therman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstreis. "The Belle I the Kinchen." CHICAGO MUSRUM-Monroe street, between Dea ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between Mades and Mource. Engagement of John T. Raymond Col. Mulberry Sellars."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mrs. Rousby.

HOOLEY'S THEATER-Randolou street, between and LaSaile. "Lone tious on the Bridge." ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon BUSINESS NOTICES

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 1, R. A. M. Special convocation this Munday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for theiness and work. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—MANY HAVE BEEN HAP-by to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wil-bor's Pure tool Liver Oil and Lime," Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumptin, Astro-ma, Diphtneris, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Majutactused only by A, B, WILBOR, Chem-let, Section. Sold by druggists generally.

IT IS STRONG TESTIMONY TO THE POPULAR by and use ulness of the Coccaine that it has had a host of militators. Consumes Goodine that it has had a host of militators. Consumes Goodine, "is printed on the week of the consumer of the printed on the week of the consumer of the printed on the week of the consumer of the consumer of the printed of the consumer of the con

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1875.—R. M. Farks, Esq.—DEAR STE:
I have tor years had more faith in the bealing qualities
of minoral-water than in any modical treat-meet, and
have been a liberal patron of most of our domestic minoral-water, as well as foreign, and always zeep some of
them in my house for family as.
I have now been using the Glen Flora Mineral-Water
the past six weeks in my family, and, from the area use
of it, its beneficial effects seemed almost me-gical, and I
believe it to be the best injural-water in the world for the
discusse its recommend of to cure. I do not fast that
can do wi hout it. Traly yours,
[Signod] WM. W. STRONG.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 8, 1875.

The dead-lock in the Indiana Legislature between the Democratic House and the Re-publican Senate resulted in the smothering of several important measures, and neces tated the calling of an extra session. The Democrats, intent upon making political capital, stubbornly hung out for a revenue pro-vision ridiculously low, with an allowance for a loan to make up the de-ficiency; while the Republicans in the Senste, though equally desirous of a good record insisted upon a levy which should leave opening for an increase of the State debt. They could not agree, and the Revenue, Fee and Salary, and Temperance bills were all

who belong to the Administration party, and who have failed of re-election before their constituents, to make a rush for Federal apcointments. This year is no exception to the rule. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, is to receive as a balm for his defeat the mission to Constantinople; Pease, a carpet-bagger Sen-ator for a year from Mississippi, is made Postmaster at Vicksburg; RANSIER, colored ex-member from South Carolina, is made a Collector of Internal Revenue; and there are fifty other ex-members importuning the President. This practice is simply an encouragement to the unworthy passion for and up to the time that any considerable trine. A repudiation by the people at the home of the politician should scarcely be a recommendation for a Federal appointment.

The horrid details of one of the most bloody and mysterious murders in the annals of Ohicago crime are given elsewhere in this issue, and, if this fails to fill the measure of expectation concerning Sunday atrocities in tion, the reader may turn to a case of supposed infanticide, with a certainty of comp the sickening quots of horrors. An old man, awfully slaughtered for his small hoard of money in his saloon, upon one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, is found stone dead and almost floating in his own blood at daylight Sabbath morning, and the most that can be said in the way of throwing light upon the terrible occurrence is that man and a woman have been arrested upon general suspicion. Truly, murder is redu to an easy science hereabouts.

sprung upon the Senate, and in a very irreg-ular way, by Mr. Morron, and it was decided in caucus to take the matter up to-day. There waste much time in the discussion of this a post facto matter. His claim to a seat has lready been settled by the House, and, as the same election that sent SHERIDAN and PINCH mack to the House is the one that is claimed to have elected the Legislature that sent up PINCHBACK to the Senate, a revival of the plaim in the latter body is simply going over opposition manifested in the caucus to taking ap the question at all is an indication that this pestiferous claim will be settled beyond all dispute when the Senate gets a chance

Congress and the continuance of the Senate in executive session comes the customary batch of Cabinet rumors. A roundabout bit of gossip by way of Springfield, Ill., has it that Attorney-General Williams is to receive the appointment of Minister to Russia, and that Senator Carpenter, of Wiscon-sin, will take the vacant Law porttin, will take the vacant Law port-tolio. Another rumor recalls Gen. SCHENCE, that he may enter the Ohio Gubernatorial race, and sends HAMILTON Fran to the Court of St. James. The last re-port is easily disposed of by the explanation that Secretary Fran has merely arranged to send his family to London; while the wide send his family to London; while the wide rariance between the President and Senator DARPENTER on the subject of the Civil-Rights bill renders quite unlikely the selection of the latter as the Cabinet law adviser.

short ribs, and 10c for short clears. Dressed hogs were active and stronger, closing at \$7.80@8.25 per 100 ms. Highwines were inactive and nominally firmer, at \$1.08@1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active and je lower, closing at 86c cash, and 87je for April. Corn was dull and to lower, closing at 63 to cash, and 71 to for May. Oats were more active and easier, closing at 52 2 52 to cash, and 52 to for April. Rye was quiet and steady at 97@97 c. Barley was quiet and lower, closing firm at \$1.05 for March,, and \$1.02 @ 1.03 for April. Hogs were fairly active and unchanged. Sales at \$6.00@8.00. The cattle market was active and firm, with the bulk of sales at \$4.50@6.00. Sheep were firm and

PRACTICAL WORKING OF CIVIL RIGHTS We print some newspaper extracts this morning foreshadowing in different sections of the country the probable effect of the Civil-Rights bill passed by the late Congress. The conclusion which we draw therefrom, as well as our own observation and judgment, is that the new order of things instituted by this bill is not likely to cause either political or social disturbance of any impor-tance, and certainly nothing like a revulsion in the status of parties, or in the present re-lations between black and white, both of which circumstances have been freely pre-dicted by the Democratic press. The con-clusions in Cincinnati and New York are that the effect of the new law will be scarcely appreciable; and these are cities which would be among the first to feel any effect,the former because it is just opposite Ken tucky, and contains a large negro population, and the latter because it would be more frequently visited, perhaps, than any other city by the class of negroes likely to apply for admission the theatres. It is not unlikely that a test case will be made up as early as possible to enable the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the law. If it is not sustained by that tribunal, there is an end to it : if it is held constitutional, it will be obeyed in such a manner as to occasion no perceptible change in the present general customs of hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, and other places of public entertainment included In the first place, it must be remembered

that the number of colored people who will seek to avail themselves of the full privilege of the law in a way that would be offensiv to whites is as yet very small. It is only negroes who have ample means (and their number is extremely limited) who can afford to travel in Pullman cars, stop at first-class hotels, and occupy the choice places at the theatres. The number of applicants for these privileges will only increase with the advancement of the negro's condition, wealth, and intelligence; and the existing prejudice, which is peculiar to this country, will wear off gradually as the whites become thus gradually accustomed to their presence. In England, France, Germany, or any other European country, Algerian, Morocco, Egyptian, West Indian, and also American blacks, are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as white people, and enjoy all the privileges sought to be conferred upon them here by law. The reason is that there is no which grew up under a condition of slavery, and colored persons who travel there are usually possessed of as much money, intelli-gence, and respectability in appearance and manner as the average white tourist. The black would only be excluded from a theatre or hotel in any European country for the same reasons which would exclude a white man,-inability to pay, disreputable conduct, or repulsive personal appearance.
Until the absurd American prejudice is

shall have money enough to avail themselve of their new legal privileges, the inn-keepers theatre-managers, and others, will have little difficulty in disposing of the question. In hotels the proprietors reserve the right of allotting white people such apartments as they choose, and the same right cannot well ! denied them in dealing with blacks. Mos first-class hotels have more than one dining room,—generally one large dining-room and two or three smaller ones. So long as there is no notable or conspicuous effort to treat negroes as an inferior race, when their apwe do not believe the negroes themselves will try to force any issue under the bill. Meanwhile, there will be hotels which will seek their patronage as soon as there is enough of it to be profitable.

Thus it will be seen that any change that

will be produced by the Civil-Rights bill is likely to be gradual and harmless. All the political danger was taken out of the bill when the provision regarding mixed schools was dropped. The sooner the American people overcome a mere color-prejudice, and cease to regard a man as objectionable on account of his complexion, who wears as good clothes has as neat an appearance, and deports him self as decently as the unobjectionable whit man, the more creditable it will be to th intelligence of the American people.

For the first time for several years, there is a prospect of peace in Arkansas. The recent action in Congress, declaring that there was no occasion for the intervention by any branch of the Government in the affairs of that State, has had the effect of stifling all contemplated disturbance. The State is re-lieved of the uncertainty and instability which has cursed it for some time. The Legislature on the 5th adjourned until November next, but before doing so adopted

November next, but before doing so adopted the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Maxwell, a colored member:
WHERMAS, It is now fully assertained that the present State Government has been, and will be, by the General Government, fully sustained; and WHERMAS, It is the duty of all perceloving citizens to lend their sid to the lawful authorities of this State to build up the country and to encourage industry, education, and immigration, to the end that we may be an enlightened, presperous, free, and happy people; be it

be an ealightened, presperous, free, and happy peo-ple; be it

\*\*Bessleed, by the House of Representatives, That we, individually and collectively, do now publish to the people of the United States that peace and quiet now prevail, and that to all who destre to come among us, that we will receive them with open hearts and warm welcomes, promising to them safety in person and property, and freedom of speech.

This resolution is not only evidence of the

This resolution is not only evidence of the grateful acceptance of the final settlement of all the political difficulties, but of the good sense of the author. It indicates that the people of the State, of all parties, will now give their undivided attention to the improvement of its long neglected condition, especially the finances. The wars and contentions among the various Governors and claimants. The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Mess pork was in fair demand, and advanced 7½ per brl, closing at \$18.19½ cash, and \$18.27½ for April. Lard to be some substitution of the various Governors and claimants for all other offices has greatly interrupted business, and suspended immigration to the State. There is no reason why Arkansas should not become a large and prosperous thate firmer, at 6½ for shoulders, 9½ for State; and, if peace can be maintained there, for all other offices has greatly interrupted

as it probably will be, she will at once enter upon a rapid growth, not only in popul but in all branches of productive indus

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Work of Concess.

Though the number of important public measures provided for by the late Congress at its second session was small, and these have been fully discussed, a large amount of routine business was done. There were 128 public acts (some of them of a quasi-private character), 165 private acts, and eight joint resolutions having the force of acts, making 301 acts in all. The great bulk of the private acts was for the granting of pensions: vate acts was for the granting of pensions; there were also many for the relief of politi-cal disabilities, and a few for the relief of private persons from legal liabilities to the Government. The only joint resolutions of any import or interest were to provide for the continuance of the Board of Audit in the District of Columbia in order to admit additional claims; for filling the vacancy in the Smithsonian Institute; for appointing a Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress to be held in Rome; to enable Mrs. FITCH (Gen. SHERMAN'S daughter) to accept the \$30,000 set of diamonds; and Capt. Wells, of the Navy, to be decorated with the French Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Among the public acts, the most important were: 1. The fixing of a date for the reome into the Union in 1877. 6. The River and Harbor bill, covering \$6,600,000. 7. The regular Appropriation bills, including appropriations for the army, navy, fortifica-Legislative, Exective, and Judicial Departments; Sundry Civil Service; Consular and Diplomatic Service; Post-Office; Military Academy, claims, and deficiencies. Among the bills second in importance to these were the following: The act en bling the Post-Office to carry into effect the law for the prepayment of postage on newspapers; an act providing for the authentication of the revised statutes and the preservation of the original of all laws; an act removing all limitations of circulation for banks issuing notes payable in gold; an act carrying into effect the repeat of the moiety system; an act providing for the payment of nterest on the District of Columbia 3.65 he character of the District Government; and several Indian and land acts. Among the so-called public acts are several of no greater consequence than that "changing the name of the pleasure-yacht Dolly Varden to Clo-

chette," and that " changing the name of the port of Nobleboro to Damariscotta." It is not possible to tell positively as yet whether or not there are any notable and steals concealed under general titles of bills. Such a title as "An act to provide for ettlements with certain railway companies" is certainly suspicious. The manner in which bills were rushed through both Houses in the last moments also warrants a dread of hidden dangers. The scenes in the Senate and the House are described as having been all excitement; pages were rushing to and fro with bills for concurrence and signature, and even members with acts in which they have a lively interest traversed the long distance between the two chambers at a rapid pace to rescue their pet schemes from failure. Pretty much every bill was passed, it is said, for which any Senator or member stood ready to ductive of more or less public injury, the exact extent of which is not always discover-ed till some time after adjournment.

A WERVOUS DEMOCRATIC ORGAN prints a remarkable article—remarkable for ts mixture of truth and error—entitled "A Start's a Start," in which it resigns its office as prophet, and sadly acknowledges there is no hope of civil war. A few days ago, in commenting upon the Force bill, it said:

commenting upon the Force bill, it said:

Congress has no thought of anything except the
perpetuation of the faction led by Mosrow and BurLER. The Chicago Tribune may affect contempt for
these prognostications. Let those laugh most who
laugh last. We shall not have long to wait for the
verification of all we have said. The candidacy of
Gen. Grant for a third term, is a fixed fact, and
that alone ought to satisfy the peculiar skepticism
which has visited ridicule upon every effort to keep
the country advised of its real situation and danger.

This reterance was made by the Contrier.

This utterance was made by the Courier-Journal in its prophetic character, and, in making it, it blew a blast of the most portentous and frightful description. It was only a few days ago; and now the Courier-Journal quietly warbles the following plaintive little

tune:

The action of Congress upon the Arkanssa matter, and the failure of the Senate to act on the Force bill, take the inauguration of civil war out of the President's hands. The division of parties in the Government gives us a guarantee of something like a sense of responsibility in our governors.

The Courier-Journal having thus publicly announced its failure as a prophet, it shifts its course from the future into the past and

its course from the future into the past, and

says:

The policy of the Republican party has been a system of experiments and expedients, hot-headed and theoretical. Reconstruction from first to last was a bungle of inconsistencies, the logic of war as represented in of inconsistencies, the logic of war as represented in the practice of the period being a compound of timidi-ty and hate, persecuting to-day and vacillating to-morrow, all things by turns and nothing long, except the spirit which animated it, keeping the South in a perpetual stew and the whole country in suspense. Upon this point there is much to be said on

the other side, and we reserve until another occasion a detailed answer to show that the Courier-Journal is as unfortunate in its rem-Courier-Journal is as infortunate in its reminiscences as it was in its prognostications. It is only necessary at present to call its attention to the general fact of what has been accomplished during Gen. Grant's six years of office, for Jourson's term was only marked by delay in reconstruction. In these six years, the negro has been established in his freedom and in his civil and political rights. It has been given the ballot, and is holding He has been given the ballot, and is holding office and sitting on juries. His relations to the white race have been satisfactorily established in nearly every Southern State. These States have revised and re-enacted their Con States have revised and re-enacted their Con-stitutions, and are all in the Union. With the exception of one seat (Louisiana), they are all represented in the Senate. Their House representation is complete, and they have the control of that body. Their State have the control of that body. Their State Governments, except in Mississippi and South Carolina, have reverted to the control of the "Conservatives." No Confederate has been punished, and the temporary disabilities imposed upon those who sought to disrupt the Union have been completely removed. Peace and order reign throughout the entire South, except in Louisians, and no danger is apprehended there, except from he readed partisans and banditti, who may seek to override the Conservative majority. In a word, a partisans and outside majority. In a word, conde the Conservative majority. In a word, condenses a second listed in the South in

in the Old World. The charge of the failure of reconstruction, therefore, is simply absurd. If any mistake has been made, it has been in the too great haste of reconstruction.

The Courier-Journal closes its article with a remarkable admission for an ultra Demo-

ratic newspaper: It is now in order for the leaders of the inec cratic newspaper:

This admission is only too true. The last time the Democratic party went out of power it left behind it a plundered country, a Government handed over secretly to secessionists, and a devastating civil war. The "C.-J.," which was a Union Whig paper,—at least the "J." part of it, -evidently has reference to this infamous record when it speaks of the "ugly sweeping" the Democratic party has done in former times when

in power.
The Courier-Journal is not alone in its aprehensions of the future conduct of that same party. They are shared by the people of the whole country. They have been forewarned by the speech of John Young Brown, the member from the Courier Journal's own State. We hope that these apprehensions may not be realized, but the outlook is not an encouraging one. The action of the North-ern Democratic dengh-faces upon the Wheelsumption of specie-payment. 2. The "Little rn Democratic dough-faces upon the Where-er Democratic dough-faces upon the Where-er compromise, and the venomous Southern phraseology, but really increasing the tariff. 3. The Tax bill, increasing the whisky tax 20 cause he had the courage to vote or it, and to vote in the interests of peace, are significants per gallon, and adding to the tariff on sugar 25 per cent, and 10 per cent to the cant omens of what may occur when the whole line of manufactured goods. 4. The House meets under the control of the South-Civil-Rights bill. 5. Enabling Colorado to practically out of power. We wait the political honesty, the correction of abuses, the inauguration of reforms, the era of political virtue, the establishment of universal order and prosperity, which the Democracy has so blatantly boasted would take place when it came into power. In the words of the shivering and nervons Courier-Journal, we hope " the country has not jumped out of the fry-

ness in disposing of their plunder, and thieving may be checked more effectually by cuting-pan into the fire." ting off the safe places for the sale of stolen FITZ JOHN PORTER became a Major-General at an exceptionally early age. Gallantry in the field gave him his rank. He served the Army of the Potomac under McChellan, under Pope, and then under McChellan again. He was afterwards tried by a courtmartial for disobedience of orders sent him by Pope, was found guilty, and was cashiered. conds; an act facilitating the disposition. He has since been trying to get a new trial. His application for it is based on four grounds. First, the trial was at a time of great popular passion, when the people demanded the punishment of somebody for the unfortunate Manassas campaign and when the army was split into McCLELLAN and Porz factions, neither of them willing to do justice to the other. Under these circumstances, a fair trial was, he says, an impossibility. Second, the majority of the particular court which tried him was prejudiced against him. One of his nine judges was actually witness against him. Third, the first order he disobeyed (that of Aug. 27, 1862) directed him to move forward at 1 a. m., but really left it to his discretion. The context of the order is depended upon to prove this. PORTER advanced at 3,-two hours after he was

directed to do so. He submits testimony show that his troops were so worn out that they had to rest before marching : that his subordinate Generals advised him to delay; that his corps got to the destination as soon as it would have done had it started at o'clock : and that the hour was, at any rate, left to his discretion. Fourth, obedience t the second order (that of Aug. 29, 1862) would have been, he declares, a piece of madness. This order directed him to attack Jackson's flank and rear. It was sent at 4:30 p. m. At noon of that day Longstreet had joined Jackson. Pope did not know this PORTER did. He therefore did not attack. He claims that, had he done so, his corps would have been crushed. Pope's whol army would have been flanked, and Washington would have been taken The testimony needed to establish the truth of this statement is that of Confederate Generals. It could not be had at the time of the trial. PORTER has collected it since the close of the War. He submits the evidence of several ex-Confederates, among them CONGSTREET and LEE. The former says: "My ommand was ready to receive any attack after 11 o'clock a. m.; and we all were particularly anxious to bring on the battle after 12 m., Gen. Les more so than the rest." This new testimony is the strongest point in

care at the time of his conviction. PORTER's appeal for this privilege is backed by the opinions of a number of eminent lawyers, nd by manifold memorials. On the other hand, friends of Gen. Por claim that Porren's guilt was and is unques tionable. One of them, who was on the field of battle, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that PORTER, with one-third of all Pope's forces, with nearly all the infantry and artil ery of the regular army, with his soldier fresh and eager to fight, and with urgent or ders to attack, held back his men, caused the ed the loss of the battle of Aug. 29, and finally re treated without firing a shot. The writer makes the following forcible answer to the

PORTER's case, and should be given due

reight. It is the custom to grant a new trial

o any defendant who learns of new and im-

portant evidence, not attainable by ordinary

plea that Longstreet's junction with Jackson Powers cannot keep still. He is like a man in a quicksand: he cut's help struggling, though every effort sinks him deeper. The more his case is examined the plainer his crime appears. The transaction is too recent to be misrepresented. There are too many men still living in Ohio and Wisconsin who remember how indignantly they chafed at being held back from the field where their comrades were valuly struggling with overwhelming numbers.

back from the field where their comrades were valuly struggling with overwhelming numbers.

Gen. Jaokson, by his dishing advance, got to a point where, by a rapid concentration, he could be crushed before Lee's army could come up to his reacce. The first day or the second battle of Buil Run was fought between Pore and Jackson on the 29th of August, 1862. Postrax and McDowell, under orders from Pore to march to his sid, mored out on the morning of that day. At noon, Portus, having marched three or four miles, halted. McDowell, passed by, and, following up the sound of the contending guna, took his place in the battle that was raging.

Posrats lay on the road all the afterneon. He heard the sound of the battle. His corps comprised on-third of the forces under Posr's command. It contained nearly all the infautry and artillary of the regular army. His men were fresh,—they had marched ittle more than 6 miles in two days. He was under peremptory and urgent orders to march forward and engage the enemy. He lay in careless disobedience, amusing intra-sif with sending back to Alexandria in-subordinate letters abusing his commander, listlessly hearing the battle going on, and fanally writing to Mo-Downia and Eines that our army seemad, from the sounds of the guns, to be retreating, and he would retreat by another road. He received another peremptory order from Posr to advance, and thereupon retreated by a road which led him farther from his suffering comrades.

That is the whole story, no statement of which is deuted by Powers. By the appured records, we know

erchanged some shots with their batteries. That supposed heavy column was, in fact, simply Bruant's cavalry. Gen. Stuart says, in his official report to Lax, that, on swing Ponten's column in the road, he kept "detachments' of cavalry dragging bruah down the road from the direction of Gainesville, so as to deceive the enemy,—a runs which Ponten's report shows was successful; "obtained a reinforcement of three brigades of infantry and some guns, with which he fired a few shots, when the enemy (Ponten) withdraw toward Manaessa.

toward Manassas.

It was to save his corps from a perilous encounter with a few troops dragging brush over a dusty road that Firz John Ponten admits he violated express orders, and left his commander to struggle unaided till the forces coming up in the night crushed him part day.

a traitor under the law without consciously solling his personal honor. But treachery, the treachery of a soldier on the field of battle, is personal baseness. When an officer is guilty of that, the greatest boon he can ask is to be forgotten.

There are evidently two sides to the case.

Gen. Pore wrote to the President, last April, that he was satisfied of Ponten's guilt, and thought that a new trial, which would establish it, should be granted.

THE PAWNBROKERS.

The Grand Jury now in session should act upon a recommendation made by one of its recent predecessors, that the pawnbrokers of this city be subjected to a rigid investigation. This class of harpies has grown enormously in number and in the their thieving operations during the present city administration. The statement is made and it is entirely within bounds, that nine tenths of the stolen property discovered is traced to the pawnbrokers; and it is highly probable that a still greater proportion of the stolen property not recovered is spirited away through their agency. The pawn-shops and the junk shops, with a few exceptions, are to-day the worst pests in Chicago. They are conspicuously known to the police, and very general ly to the public, as the repositories for stolen goods. In this character they are a permanent encouragement of thieving. The

goods than by any other means. The pawnbrokers of the different large cities have a system of exchange, whereby the goods stolen in Chicago of a character likely to be recognized or sought for are sent off to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New York, and the stolen goods of those cities disposed of here. There is a sign on one of the State street pawn-shops which reads: "New York pledges for sale here." It might as well read, "New York stolen goods for sale here." Is not that what it really means? The police know all this perfectly well, but they make no ef-fort to break up the system, but rather encourage it by the negotiation for stolen goods on behalf of the victims of theft. It is, therefore, necessary that the Grand Jury take hold of the matter. Indictments should be found in every case where there is sufficient evidence to warrant a probability of conviction on the charge of receiving stol goods; and where this evidence cannot be actually got together, but circumstance justify a strong suspicion, names should be reported, with a recommendation for revoking icenses. The revenue which the city receives from pawnbrokers is insignificant with the general loss by theft which thes people render possible, and facilitate.

Some intelligent member of the Legislatur night make for himself a name and a record by devising a scheme for the regulation of the pawnbrokers, putting them under such statutory restraint as will compel them to follow their business in an honest and legitimate way, or abandon it. As it is now, they merely serve to oppress the poor in their necessities, and to sustain and encourager obbery. Meanwhile the Grand Jury may do every occasion. They are entitled to no sym

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' VOTE. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, by his hones vote in favor of restoring peace and order in Louisiana, has aroused the most malignant and venomous expressions of indignation upon the part of the ultra fire-eaters of the South, who are anxious to precipitate the country into another civil war. One of this class, the New Orleans Bulletin, the organ of the White-League banditti of that State, which, during the January troubles, rankled with treasonable utterances and advocated assassination, says: "His last ground and lofty tumbling act' and double somersault on the Louisiana election report should settle his status hereafter as the BENEDICT ARNOLD of the South, as a man who, physically and morally rotten, like Brownlow, has finally succeeded in sinking deeper into the Radical esspool than even that festering specimen of malignant scalawaggery." Divesting this fair instance of the feelings of the average Southern fire-eater towards any man who dares to speak of compromise or dares to vote in favor of peace, harmony, and good govern-ment in the South. One cause of this abuse of Mr. STEPHENS is that he was one of the old Conservative Whigs of the South, and belonged to that party upon whom Mr. THUE-LOW WEED, in his recent letter, placed so much reliance as the future hope for the consequently, the enemy of Southern fireeaters. His action since the War has not been any more satisfactory to this class than it was during and before the War. Although the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, he had not been with the fire-eaters upon the slavery question in the Territories; and when these same fire-eaters and State-Sovereignty advocates had forced the South into secession, against the efforts of the Conservative Whigs, of whom Mr. STEPHENS had been one, and dragged them into it also, he determined that the South should make an honest issue, that the war should be fought upon its real merits, and that the actual character of the struggle should not be concealed by any plausible nonsense of State rights or of Federal oppression. In the canvass of 1860 he denounced those who advocated a dissolution of the Union in case of Mr. Lan-

going into the War of the Rebellion under | Kentucky, Centrel Per casion has presented itself when once more Mr. STEPHENS records himself upon the side of peace, order, good government, and national sowereignty, they are ones more emptying their vials of wrath upon him. It will not affect him, however, old, feeble, and infirm in health as he may be. He has been true to the record of his life, and has recorded his vote in behalf of peace and reconciliation in Louisians, and shown that he is anxious that the profitless, exhausting, and miserable ity of the people of Louisiana and of the people of the United States will appland his manliness and sterling courage which enabled him to stand true to his convictions of right in the face of Southern fire-eaters and Northern Bourbon dough-faces. In the ordinary course of nature, he has but a short time t remain an active participator in human events but that solitary vote for peace will outlive him and stand to his credit in history, after all the miserable partisan passions which it caused have subsided.

THE CURE FOR COAL STRIKES. Since 1870, the coal trade of England and America has been in a state of constant and chronic confusion on account of "strikes."
There has seemed to be some mysterious connection between striking with a pick at a coalseam, and striking with idleness, words, and sometimes violence, against mine-owners. Nearly every English manufacturing industry has been seriously embarrassed by the rise the price of coal caused by strikes. That rise was 100 per cent between 1870 and 1873, and it was succeeded by a fall of nearly as much in 1873-'4, after a series of desperate strikes to avert it. Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY shows, in his "Work and Wages," that these disturbances have driven a great part of the Russian iron orders from England to Belgium and Germany. During the same time, American industries have suffered in the same way. In Illinois and Indiana, the miners seem to work only as a recreation. Their main employ-ment is "striking." This is true in Pennsylvania also. In Ohio, the miners willing to work had to be guarded by soldiery, a few months ago, in order to keep the strikers from murdering those who had taken their places In Indiana, the coal trade is paralyzed by th strike which we have recently described.

Such wide-spread waste of wealth-pro-lucing effort is a disgrace to modern civilization. It is the more disgraceful because it could be easily prevented. There has been in operation in England, since 1867, a system in some branches of manufacture which ha stopped strikes, created the heartlest goodwill between employers and employes, and greatly increased the incomes of both classes. There are few students in social science who have not heard of the industrial partnership between the Bargos brothers, the owners of the Methley collieries in Yorkshire, England. and their men; but the successful experiment s as yet little known save by such students .The Barogs brothers were in constant rouble with their men, who were an idle, drinking, uproarious set, always ready for a strike, and bitterly hostile to their employ-

ers. They had a rough proverbial saying

'All coal-owners is divils, but Briggs are

the prince of divils." Between 1860 and

1867, the average profits of the firm did not exceed 6 per cent on the capital actually invested. The miners fived in dismal wretchednesse In 1860, Prof. FAWCETT wrote a magazine artice advocating what he called "Industrial Partnerships." In 1867 the BRIGGS brothers resolved to test his theory. They tunned their firm into much toward breaking the power of these people for evil-doing by harassing them on their men on easy terms. Only a few pence were to be paid on them each week. The men have never bought many of these shares. They hold now about 250 out of 10,000. This, however, was an immaterial part of the scheme. Its gist lay in the division of the profits. The Messrs. BRIGGS told their men that thereafter the net profits would be divided in the following manner: First, a dividend of 8 per cent would be paid on all the paid-up stock. Second, the surplus, if any, would be divided into two equal parts. One-half would be used as an additional dividend on capital. The other half would be used as a dividend on labor. It would be divided in proportion to the wages earned by each man during the year. The man who had earned £100 would get twice as much of this bonus as the man who had earned £50. It is evident that the Bascos brothers could lose nothing by this, since they offered their men only part of the extra profits caused by of malignant scalawaggery." Divesting this the scheme. The result was remarkable. It remarkable sample of Southern invective of was now the interest of every man to work its swagger and bombast, there is still left a hard, and to have every other man work hard. residuum of hate and malevolence, which is a For the more work, the larger returns, and therefore the better chance for a big dividend on labor. Strikes, carelessness, laziness ceased. Public opinion frowned upon dissi-pation, and it well-nigh disappeared. Questions about work and wages were settled by arbitration. The best of good will prevailed There was a great saving in the cost of over seers, tools, materials, etc. At the end of the first year a dividend of 8 per cent, instead much reliance as the future hope for the safety and prosperity of that section. He is at heart the enemy of "State-Sovereignty" and labor. In the fourth year the and the friend of National Sovereignty, and, profits, over the 8 per cent dividend, 1917, and at the time of his description. were more than \$30,000. At present, a fixed percentage of the annual profit is devoted to schools, library, etc., for the benefit of the miners. This plan has now been in successful operation for nearly eight years. It has shown itself to be an effectual cure for strikes.

Although this is but an isolated case, Methley collieries are like all others. What has worked so well with them will work well elsewhere. In fact, the same plan has already been tried with the same result in other sorts of business. W. H. SEITH & Son, the great newsdealers of England, manage their trade in much the same way. One or two other instances might be given. The theory has stood the test of trial when fairly tried. It is well worth the attention of every coal company.

of the Union in case of Mr. Lancoln's election, and in an address before the Georgia State Convention, he vigorously opposed the secession of that State. In that famous "corner-stone" address he fastened the responsibility of the War upon the Southern Democrats by showing that it was a war for slavery; that slavery was and would be the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy; and that, under the cover of the doctrine of State Rights, the South would perpetuate and extend slavery. It was this speech which exposed the real meaning of the Southern secession movement; which prevented the South from

going into the War of the Rebellion under false pretenses; and which was used against the Northern Copperheads and rebellion-sympathizers with great effect. The Southern fire-eaters have not forgotten this, nor have they forgiven it; and, now that the occasion has presented itself when once casion has presented itself when once will have the House of Bishops, where he will have the distance of Bishops. will have no difficulty. If, however, he should be defeated, as now appears not unlikely, it ends his case, and Low Church will be triumphant. The bitterness of the fight is apparent from the fact that it is persistently kept up, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Dz Kovzn's friends have repeatedly maced him before the Church in an unobject. placed him before the Church in an unobjec-tionable manner, so far as his views upon Encharistic Adoration are concerned. It has been repeatedly shown that, although Dr. DE Koven may hold this belief as a private opinion, he has never publicly taught, it, and that he is otherwise sound in the faith. The Church in general, however, seems to be de-termined that its Bishops must be beyond suspicion. The managers of that abomination of the las

The managers of that abomination of the last century, known as the Louisville Lottery, seem to have brought down upon their neads the illecting of all the holders of coupons. After announcing the numbers which have drawn capital prizes, the managers propose to lay before the holders of tickets 19,000 numbers entitled to the holders of tickets 19,000 numbers entitled to approximate prizes. These approximate prize were to have been of the value of \$50 each, tut through the influences of the weather were re-duced to \$19. The plan of drawing these numbers seems to be hopelessly introate, and the holders are rapidly filling the lunatic asylums of the country in trying to grasp it. According to Col. Dunkerr, the way of drawing was this: Figures representing numbers up to 100,000 were to be arranged in the form of a numerical circle, so that 1 and 100,000 would be adjacent: so that I and 100,000 would be adjacent:

The capital gift, whenever drawn, must be represented by a number in this circle. When it shall is drawn we will take its number us the centre of the circle, and count 9,500 approximate gifts of 110 with no both sixes of it. On one side the count will be by ascending figures, and on the other by descending figures. We do not, however, take every number above or below for an approximation, but take itselby fifths for the purpose of scattering the approximations as much as possible among the stockle dec. We thus a present the supercitations of allong the measurements of the number 50,60 should draw the capital prace (and no one can tell beforehand what number will draw it, nor when it will drawn), then the numbers ascending entitled to approximations would be 50,005, 50,010, 50,015, etc., etc. and the numbers descending would be 49,995, 42,90, 49,985 etc., etc. The exception to this regular count would be finat when the fifth number in regular order taken.

It is not surprising that, upon reading this

order taken.

It is not surprising that, upon reading this holders of tickets three or gave away their claims. Hereupon comes forward B anyon Duncan, who will be known to fame as the man who voted for O'CONNOR, and offers 50 c nts for each coupon, and prepares for battle. The managers at first endeavored to scare him away by calling him a "sharper," but DUNCAN continued calling upon holders to send in their tickets and they would be attended to. In some mysterious way, the President-manu(acturer seems to have the managers of this fraud upon the hip. Should be succeed in squeezing them into an uncomfortable corner, noboly will express much dissatisfaction. It is sea e which one must follow in blind faith, however. Reason is stunned and paralyzed as soon as it begins to inquire how the case is to end.

The St. Louis Republican pays the following tribute to the late GEORGE D. PLANT, who dies few days since in St. Louis; Mr. PLANT was brother-in-law of Mrs. Dr. Locke, and well

brother-in-law of Mrs. Dr. Locke, and well known in this city:

The announcement of the death of Mr. Plant has been recoved with gonume sorrow throughout the cotire business community of this city. Indeed, St. Louis could hardly have been deprived of a citizen whose loss would be more deeply and generally regreted. For more than thirty-rive years be his been actively and successfully engaged in one of the leading enterprises of this city, and our millers will all chestally indorse us in saying that the envisible reputation of St. Louis four in all the leading cities of the Union is largely due to his energy, intelligence, and enterprise. But Mr. Plant's energies were not devoted exclusively to his private pusiness. He was ardenty attached to the City of St. Louis, and was ever ready to contribute liberally, either his time, service, or money, to any enterprise which would promote its welfare. The mode ty and simplicity of his nature prevented him from seeking prominents before the public; yet, whenever cause upon'to discharge any duty, however responsible or difficult, he brought to the task unhesitating courses, unbiased judgment, and marked intelligence Mr. Plant enjoyed the advantages of a gool educative fondness for the acquisition of knowles, it a gained disposition, and a remarkably practical and carried mind, and these qualities, added to a char-citer enjoy disposition, and a remarkably practical and carned mind, and these qualities, added to a character singu-larly pure and upright, commanded the respect and confidence of his associates, and gave him a prom-nent place in the management of all tas commercia, financial, religious, and charitable institutions with which he was connected. After a long and active co-roer, during which he amissed a large fortune, he has fallen among those who knew him well, ris an hours and us futness, and without a blemish upon the record of his life.

Now that Congress has adopted C. pt. Eans' jetty system for the improvement of the month of the Mississippr, the following the of the results of using jetties in European satistation which we have compiled from reports on the subject, will be found of interest:

River.	Where.	D-pch before (in fee.).	Det (in)
Libau	Russia,		100
Pernau	Russia,	6	ME
Warne	Prussia.	6	1
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Trave	Prussia,	E297 E3	3931
Danube	Anstria.	100 ( CO)	胍

ties there is especially encouraging.

OBITUARY.

JAMES BUPFINTON, M. C. The telegraph announces the death, at his bome in Fall River, March 6, of the Hon James BUFFINTON, Representative of the Pirst Congressional District of Massachusetts. Mr. Berfinton had just reached home with his family after the close of the F. rty-third Congress, and died very suddenly. He had been in ill-half for some time past, though it is believed the his death was greatly hastened by, if not immediately the result of, the bodily fatigue after any upon the long continuous session of Decrease. was 58 years of age, lacking ten He received his education at the Friends' lege, Providence; served for a time to s River factory; studied medicine, but did by practice; went on a whaling voyage; for a tip engaged in mercantile pursuits; was M Fall River in 1854 and 1855; at the break of the War of the Rebellion he was raising troops, and for a time served as a pin a Fail River regiment; was appointed Co or of Internal Revenue in 1867. He was a as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congression, and was three times re-elected. He again elected to the Forty-first Congress served consecutively to the close of the I third. He was re-elected in 1874, and, is lived, would have entered upon his math

in Congress.

Lieur.-Gen. James Hope Grant, G. C.

The death of this great English commiss. recorded in our telegraphic columns. He fifth son, and was born in 1808 at Elif. He entered the British army as a dand rapidly gained distinction. great achievements were in wars carried on in the Po-sessions. He became a Brevet-Colo 1854, and was made a Major-General aff siege of Delhi and the relia Lucknow. He esptured Pekin, in for which Parliament thanked and nominated him a Knight Commander

in Paris, at the adverse bern at Mons, where he studie DELAMERS. In Secretary to the B inter as Astronomer sistant Professor of France. In 1817 the Academy of Scientific Cross of the Leached the grade of reached the grade of in 1863. He engage and again in 1848. "L'Histoire de l'As and contributed to J the celebrated En

historian, died yeste year of his a at Trinity Colleg graduated in 1838 public service, boldi and honor. Amon of later years we the New World The Spanish
The Life of Pizarre
Brevia, or Short "Conversations on The Life of Herr quest of Mexico, ment," etc.

Carout has been at C. W. SHEPHERD, of Louis, is a guest at the Bishop ODENSIEM plotaly recovered his Mrs. Roussy, the will arrive at the Pair GROBGE FRANCIS Ex-Gov. Moses into bankruptey.

Braon has lost a frealls this other lover President Rosrss Baptist clergyman, Boston, a very Unit PERBOLEUM V. N. Mr. Backup is the for the Boston Posts present incumbent to EXILY SOLDENE SP

acce even a semi-cr Lady BURDETT-C e 40,000 of the Prisians declar siste of ALPHONSO

emer. Its reported that engred as counsel Comany at \$10,000 Ken Francis wei bw York Tr the lat lady ske Lady)GEVERIN'S IN medavas won by Mi An observant New ways II a young n the fir families in I end othis nose a wa

Dr. ART WALKER Rightsbill passed length ! feminine a nine uterclothing. Mrs. JORSW 2 Washingor She hanghter, No. Par

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Juyin, Cleviand: T he bitterness of the iends have repeatedly e Church in an unobject far as his views upon on are concerned. It has this belief as a private er publicly taught it, and ound in the faith. The owever, seems to be de Bishops must be beyond

at abomination of the last e Louisville Lottery, seem re which have drawn card 19,000 numbers entitled the value of \$50 each, tut dan of drawing these numessly intricate, and the ing the lunstic asylums of to grasp it. According to numbers up to 100,000 wars would be adjacent:

would be adjacent; henever drawn, must be reprein this choic. When it shad be sumber as the centre of the cipprovinate girs of \$19 each on me side the count will be by ason the other by descending however, take every number as proximation, but take them as of scattering the supercumsstills among the stockhedere, oppoximations ad along the numetance, if the number \$5,600 nacace, it the number 30,000 print draw it, nor when it will be niters as reding entitled to ap-50,005, 60,010, 50,015, etc., etc., nites would be 40,905, 42,900, exception to this regular count in the number in regular order, or been excluded as an unsold hipped, and the next in regular

three or gave away their comes forward B antox be known to fame as the man connou, and offers 50 c nts for prepares for battle. eavored to scare him away n holders to send in their managers of this fraud upon he succeed in squeezing them ortable corner, noboly will-satisfaction. It is a ca e which lyzed as soon as it begins to

miblican pays the following GEDEGE D. PLANT, who died St. Louis; Mr. PLANT was a

signs, commanded the respect one associates, and gave him a promismaring must of all the commercial, as, and contribute institutions with needed. After is long and active cache he amassed a large fortune, he has a who knew him well, ris sin hours a who knew him well, ris sin hours a section to his min turn sherecome.

gress has adopted C.pt. Eans' the improvemet of the mouth g jetties in European waters, compiled from reports on the

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so that the great succes; of jetcially encouraging.

## OBITUARY.

ES BUFFINTON, M. C. announces the death, at life er, March 6, of the Hoa JAMES ntative of the First Con of the F. rty-third Congress past, though it is believed that reatly hastened by, if not immeals of the bodily fatigue attendwas born in Fall River in of age, lacking ten days, education at the Friends' Colserved for a time in a Fail studied medicine, but on a whaling voyage; for a time and for a time served as a private oue in 1867. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in three times re-elected. He was to the Forty-first Congress, and re-elected in 1874, and, had be

this great English commander is telegraphic columns. He was a was born in 1808, at Kilgraston. he British army as a Cornel, gained distinction. His rements were in the He became a Brevet-Colonel in made a Major-General after the Delhi and the relief of a captured Pekin, in 1800, Parliament thanked him a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1861, he was apport at his death, which took place yeson, at the age of 67 years. DE-LOUIS MATRIEU.

in Paris, at the advanced age of 92 years. He mas born at Mons, and at 21 went to Paris, where he studied under Lacnors and DYLAMRE. In 1805 he was appointed Becretary to the Bureau des Longitudes, and leter as Astronomer to the Observatory and Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the College de France. In 1817 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1829, and reached the grade of Commander of that Order n 1863. He engaged in French politics in 1834 and again in 1848. He edited DELAMBRE'S "L'Histoire de l'Astronomie du XVIII. Sieclé," and contributed to numerous scientific publica-

ARTHUR HELPS. ABTRUS HELFS, the celebrated English author, essayist, and historian, died yesterday in London in the 58th year of his age. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1838, and then entered the public service, bolding various positions of trust and honor. Among his literary productions later years were "The Conquerors of New World and Their Bondsmen," "The Spanish Conquest of America,"
"The Life of Pizarro," "Caesimir Maremma;" Brevia, or Short Essays and Aphorisms,"
Conversations on War and General Culture," "The Life of Hernando Cortez, and the Con-

### PERSONAL.

Carout has been singing with PATIT.

C. W. SHEPHERD, of the Lindell House, St. Louis, is a guest at the Tremont. Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New Jersey, has compictely recovered his health in Europe.

Mrs. Roussy, the eminent English actress,
will arrive at the Palmer House this morning.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been beard of sgain. The Sheriff has sold out his 112 Omaha Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, bas gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$93,451.50; assets,

Renge has lost a friend in Robert Bonner, who calls this other lover of horses a vain egotist and

President ROBINSON, of BROWN University, Baptist clergyman, preached in King's Chapel, Boston, a very Unitarian synagogue. PETROLEUM V. NASBY has sold half the Toedo Blade to his partner in order to devote more

Mr. Backup is the most prominent candidate for the Boston Postmastership. He wants the EMILY SOLDENE sprained one of her wrists at Louisville the other day, and was unable to

ace even a semi-can-can, as she calls the fig-Lady BURDETT-COUTTS is going to protect hunming-birds. She says one Parisian millines uses 40,000 of these little creatures every sea

Prisians declare that the Countess Gragent eiste of Alphoyso, drove her husband to sui Its reported that CARL SCHURZ will practice

law a New York, and that he has already been ongred as counsel of the Hamburg Steamsh Comany at \$10,000 annually. Ker FIELD is writing criticisms of RISTORI for

he bw York Tribune, and firing off Italian with a reclessness which shows how much ammuni Mis WHEELER, of Montreal, won the prize fo

the let lady skater in the city, and captured Lady) CEPERIN'S medal also. The Governor's medawas won by Mr. WILLIAM BARNSTON. An ibservant New Yorker thinks he can al

ways ill a young man descended from one of the fir families in Boston by his having on the end ohis nose a wart sprouting three hairs. Dr. LEY WALKER regrets now that the Civiltabili passed without designating the length feminine skirts, the material of fem thing, and the color of feminine

Mrs. Norsw Johnson will not return t Washingor She will be represented by her daughter, ha. Patterson, who, with her daughter, now a yang lady preparing to enter society

A lady nerBoxville, Ky., presented her "old man" with ree boys last month, which gave the old man much pleasure that he proclaimed their names the three first words he spoke "Tom, Dick,nd Harry, by —."

JOSHUA BARY, of Coboes Falls, N. Y., prom teed the bulkt his fortupe to whichever of his pephews rais the largest family of boys. W. W. BAILEY, Waverly, In., raised five boys,

and got \$2,00000 at the death of his uncle. Senator Majox, of Virginia, assigned his pay as a Senator Congressman J. Ambler Smrrs, and then drew. Senator Maddox, of Virginia, has been ford guilty of theft, and will join anumers) caravan in the Penitentiary.

VAN PELT, & temperance lecturer, the Ohio usader, the seimen brick of converted saloon keepers, the owning triumph of the street ying ladietnuisance, has been arrested for ting drunked disturbing a religious meet-

A promising upil according to Punch—Mistres—"How see your brother get on in New York, Panker Lady's Maid—"Very well indeed, ma'am, ank you. He's only been there three months, nd he's already beginning to speak the langge beautiful."

ALEXANDRE THAS was waited upon by a poor the poor wrea was tipsy. "Have you many such proteges he said to his friend when they met. "Yes, d all dying of hunger." "Well, please never be any to me unless they are drive of this?"

WEERET REE has been testifying in the person suit of loucicault vs. Josh Hart. He declares that by ond the usual plot of an escaped y, there's so similarity to speak of between "Pyke 'Callaghan" and Boucicault's play, tale between "The Skibbeah" and "The

shanghran" the resemblance is very strong. Barbour Jounty, Kan., law is tempered with Predence. While Judge Bnown, of Medicine Lodge, we dispensing it in small doses, two men ran iso the Court-room, armed with bowie-kuives, ad fighting. The Judge told the Shariff to rest them, to which that functionary realist. led: 'Arrest hell! there ain't men enough the conty to arrest any one of them fel-

If the knowes-Turon scandal does not imremarkable phrases to literature, such as "stop-remarkable phrases to literature, such as "stop-ring downand out," "hanging on the ragged edge," and "nest-hiding." And here comes a Miss Arrenson, of Virginia, who suce Capt. BLACKHURE for breach of premise, stating also that she has intrusted him with several thousand dollars of her money, and has been to him "a wife in wery sense the word implies."—New York Sun

Tork Sun

Hots S

### WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Several Changes in the Cabinet.

Pinchback's Chances Still on the Wane.

The Complexion of the Senate Standing Committees.

Andrew Johnson Has No Personal Scores to Settle.

Civil-Service Reform to Be Abandoned.

Speculations Regarding the Next Speakership.

House Bills. The President Determined to

> Stop Black-Hills Exploration.

AT WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 .- The time for net rumors has come again. The story now is that Fish is to resign. The basis of the story is this: Mrs. Fish and her daughter leave soon for England. Mr. Fish has agreed to take Schenck's London house in July or August. These two facts are established on undo

CABINET RUMORS.

These two facts are established on undoubted authority. Out of them is constructed the theory that Mr. Fish is to become Minister at the Court of St. James. and Schenck, pernaps, to be Governor of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuss.
Springfield, Ill., March 7.—It has leaked out through semi-official sources here, and from advices of an authentic character from Washington, that Attorney-General Williams is, in a few days, to be nominated to Russia as Minister, and that the Hon. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is then to be nominated as Atturney-General.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PINCHBACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The refusal of the Senate Republican caucus to consider the resolution which provided for the recognition of Kellogg is likely to defeat whatever chances Pinchback had for admission. Had the Kellogg resolution been adopted, it seemed possible that everal votes would have been given Pinchback which will doubtless now be refused. The strongest reason urged against considering the Keilogg resolution was that such action would partake too much of a legislative character for

n executive session.

THE NEXT SPEAKER. The Southern and Western Democrats, be fore adjournment, held several informal caucuses relative to the Speakership of the next House.
There was manifested a desire for unity. The result of this caucusing is, that, of the candidates mentioned, the contest is between Sam Randall, of Penusylvania, and Kerr, of In-diana. Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox seem ruled out-the former on account of his record the latter because he is too funny. Some of the Southern members insisted that it would be well to vote for Fernando because he could entertain like a Prince. Some Western Democrats replied that that was the very reason they did not want him. Randall's greatest difficulty will be his high-tariff views.

THE TREASURY-REORGANIZATION MATTER. The State Department reports that the Kellogg bill for the reorganization of the Treasury is a part of the Sundry Civil enrolled bill on file. Kellogg's amendment was not a part of the Sundry Civil bill when signed by the President. It was approved by both Houses, but the enrollment had been separately made, and become detached. When the President signed it, it is selieved that, in the tremendous haste of the closing hours, many slips of this kind were made. Several lawyers express grave apprehensions that very serious errors, if not frauds, may have been committed by the hasty legis-

THE BLACK HILLS. The President will immediately issue stringent orders to prevent the new Black Hills expedition from entering that country. There is much dissatis faction that previous orders have been disobeyed.

EX-CONGRESSIONAL PLACE-HUNTERS. There never have been so many applications There never have been so many applications for office by ex-Congressmen. Two from Indiana — Typer and Orth — have already received places. Sheats, of Alabama, is likely to be made Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in place of Judge Martin. Horace Maynard will go to Turkey. Alouzo J. Ransier, colored member from South Carolina, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and Fease, of Mississippi, has been promoted from the Senate Chamber to the Post-Office at Vicksburg.

There is not much doubt that the civil-servi

There is not much doubt that the civil-service rules hereafter will not be enforced. This will be in accordance with the policy of the President's last message upon that subject, in which he stated that he should consider the refusal of Congress to make an appropriation for the support of the Civil-Service Commission as an indication of the desire of Congress that the system should be abolished.

SENATOR HAMILTON,

of Texas, it is said, will to-morrow enter the Republican caucus. In that event it is expected that he will control the Federal patronage of Texas, as Maxey is a Confederate. If Hamilton votes with the Republicans, which he has not done since the Liberal movement, the political complexion of the Senate, as classified by Vice-President Wilson, will be this: 44 Republicans; 28 Democrats; 1 Independent (Booth, of California), and one vacency (in Louisiana).

MIL BUFSINTON'S DEATH.

fornia), and one vacancy (in Louisiana).

Min. Superinton's Dath.

Senator Dawes received a dispatch this morning announcing the death of Representative James Buffinton, of Massachusetts, yesterday, one hour after he had arrived home. This is the fifth death in the Massachusetts delegation within the year. It is believed that Buffinton's death was hastened by the farigue incident to the night-filibustering on the Ciyil-Rights bill.

death was hastened by the fatigue incident to the night-filipustering on the Civil-Rights bill.

Those who closely watched the testimony in the Pacific Mail matter and the whole course of Irwin, think they can discover a connection between Irwin's proceedings here and the recent capture of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by Jay Gould.

YIEST TENUEL-OF-OFFICE CASE.

Tom Ochiltree, United States Marchal of Texas, who was superseded last whiter during the spasm of removals in Fedoral offices, has returned to Texas to assume the dunies of the Marshalship, his successor having not been confirmed. This is the first case under the Tenuro-of-Office act, a fact which has created some amusement in view of Andy Johnson's entrance into the Senate.

The President certainly prepared a veto message on the Bounty bill, which would have been read had 12 o'clock on the day of adjournment arrived ten minutes later. The message set forth that the bill ought not to become a law because there was not money enough, and because it would benefit claim agedts more than soldiers.

Doorkseper Boyd, of Pacific Mail notoriety,

Doorkeeper Boyd, of Pacific Mail notoriety, still sits at his old desk in the House, attending to the final wants of members.
[To the Associated Press.]

(To the Associated Press.)

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

WASSISTON, D. C., March 7.—The Louisiana Committee, changing their intention to hold a session for the perfection of the Wheeler compromise in this city, have decided to adjourn to New York. If the duplicate returns and other papers necessary to the task can be obtained from New Onleans in time, the first session of

the Committee will probably be held Thursday nuxt.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIM.

The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to Cing Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendahip on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him in the negotistions which were innitiated under the late Republican Government, and now to be consummated. These negotistions contemplate the full settlement of all questions pending between the two Governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessor, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and navigation, none of that character having been made with Spain since 1795. Some favorable arrangements respecting our trade with Cuba continue to be pressed by our Government. It is probable the Department of State will, during the present executive session of the Senate, transmit to that body sundry documents on the subject of our affairs with Spain.

The President has prepared a list of nine new Paymasters, which he will send to the Senate to-morrow. The nominations are nearly equally divided between regular and volunteer elineers. There were 240 applicants.

CROWDED OUT.

Among the bills which failed of consideration in the Senate was that to return to Japan one-half the indemoity lately paid to the United States, provided that jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to any claim against us growing out of the destruction, or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion.

The following the pression of the Rebellion.

The following the pression of the Rebellion.

Some Statistics of the Introduction of

The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Haine:

The Row. Duniet Hall. Chairman Republican State Committee, Concord, N. M.

The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign; otherwise I would be with you now. The Republicans of the whole country are watching New Hampahire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the testiming of healthy reaction against the tomporary reverses of last year, and the promise of a safe, honorable, and useful future for that great party which conducted the country through the perils of war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace.

THE SOLDIERS HONGS.

THE SOLDIERS HONGS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers for the National Soldiers' Homes, which has been held at the White-House during the past two days, closed Saturilas evening. Present, President Grant, Secretary of War, Belkmap, Gen. Butler, Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Smyth, of Virginia, the Hoa. L. B. Gunckel, of Ohio, and Dr. Walcott, of Wisconsin, Gen. Butler was elected President of the Board, Gen. Martindale and Gov. Shyth Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Gunckel Secretary. The quarterly reports of the several branches were examined and considered, and the necessary appropriations made for the maintenance of the Hemes during the present quarter. Committees were appointed to visit the Homes at Dayton, Augusta, Milwaukee, and Hampton, and andit the accounts.

The Internal-Revene Office rules that, when

Hampton, and and the accounts.

The Internal Beyenne Office rales that, when a cistern contains spirits produced before and after midnight of the 3d inst, the burden of the moof feets on the distiller to show the precise quantity distilled on the 3d. Unless satisfactory evidence be given to the Collector of the quantity so produced, the whole contents must be slamped at 90 cente, and the distiller left to his claim for a refunder.

EXEMPETED.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call this week for \$30,000,000 of bonds on account of the sinking fund, under the act of March 3, 1875. Interess on the called bonds will cease at the end of ninety days, but it is understood that bonds

of ninety days, but it is understood that bon with accrue 1 interest will be pard on present tion at any time after the call.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

PROBABILITIES.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. WASKINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The S.nate Republican Caucus Committee has nearly con-cluded the reorganization of the Committees for the Forty-fourth Congress. The following are the probable Chairmanships: Moore, Elections; Cameron, Foreign Relations; Sherman, Finance; Morrill (Me.), Appropriations; Boutwell, Commerce; Logan, Military Afairs; Freilighuysen, Agriculture; Robertson, Manufactories; Gragin, Naval Affairs; Edmunds, Judiciary; Hamim, Post-Offices; Oglesby, Public Lands; Thurman, Private Land Giaims; Allison, Indian Affairs; Pensions, Ingalls; Conover, Revolutionary Claims; Wright, Claims; Spencer, District of Columbia; Morrill (Yt.), Public Buildings; Hitchcock, Territories; West, Railroads; Sergeant, Moars, and Conching, Rowision of the Laws; Education, Patterson; Jones (Nev.), Contingent Expenses; Anthony, Printing; Windom, Transportation, Andv Johnson takes Schurz's place on Foreign Relations; Kiernan succeeds Fenton on Finance; Dawes goes on Finance.

Washinoton, D. C., March 7.—The Senatorial Republican Canone Committee has not yet comnance ; Morrill (Me.), Appropriations ; Boutwell,

WASHINGTON, D. C., march 7.—The Senatorial Republican Canonis Committee has not yet completed a list of the Standing Committees. The Democratic Senators have been informed that they will be allowed three members on all committees consisting of nine members, and two on self-committees consisting of anyen members. mittees consisting of nice members, and two on all committees consisting of saven members. The Chairmanship of all committees will remain as during the late session, with the exception of those heretofore filled by outgoing Senstors. The Chairmanships are selected as a rule from those first on the list after the names of retired members. The succession of Senster Wright to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Claims will leave Senator Boutwell Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; Hanlin, Chairman of the Post-Office Committee; Windom, of Public Layds; Allicado, of Indian Affairs; Oglesby, of Pensions; Hichecck, of Territorice; West, of Railroads; and Sargent, of Mines and Mining. It is probable that Copking will be Chairman of Commerce, and Spencer of the District of Columbia.

ANDREW JOHNSON. AN INTERVIEW

New York, March 7 .- The Tribune Washingon correspondent sends a lengthy interview with conster Johnson, who said:

Sonator Johnson, who said:

I can give no pledge of my future course; I cannot say that I will at with one party or with the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bind mysolf in advance to no theory of party poicy. I have never done so in the yeast, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I whall support such measures as appear, in my judgment, best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is a prepared by Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing st a party is dictation. I place the country above party.

Mr. Johnson could not say whether he would restriction in the dephate on the Pinchback resc-

participate in the debate on the Pinchback reso

Being asked if he would not, in his new posi-tion, have opportunity to pay off some old scores, and if he did not have a mass of facts against the leaders of the parties of to-day, he

sgainst the leaders of the parties of to-day, he said:

Whatever I may have I do not say, but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one, I do not represent myself, but Tennesses. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I have buried resentment and have forgotten the ill-treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain.

Mr. Johnson occupies the same seat in the Senate from which, when formerly Senator, he made his famous Yankee-Doodle speech.

PRIVATE BILLS AND CLAIMS. TRADY INCREASE OF TRIS CLASS OF APPLICATIONS REFORE CONGRESS—STATISTICS OF CLAIMAND RELIEF BILLS.

Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The constant increase Massification for the new York Tribuna.

Wassification for the constant increase of the number of bills introduced into Congress indicates more clearly than anything else the necessity of devising some means for the discoverdresses. Their assortiment of has and parasols was purchased expressly for the goods of a large class of private cases in some less cumbersome manner. The number of bills introduced in the Fortieth Congress the south of point resolutions, 476. In the Forty-first Congress the number of bills was 4,070; second Congress the number of bills was 4,070; second Congress the number of bills was 4,070; of joint resolutions, 203. In the Forty-third Congress the number of bills introduced was d. 8,561; of joint resolutions, 161. As 1,700 copies of nearly every hill, report of a committee, and miscellaneous and executive documents are printed for the use of members and committees, without any special order from both Houses, some does of the amount of work done at the last session. There were referred to the Comgress were reported to Congress by the Commissioner of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1871. Considered the first session, and 2,407 the last session. The constitutions and 2,407 the last session. The last session and 2,407 the last session. The constitutions and 2,407 the last session that the constitution and 2,407 the last session. The constitutions and 2,407 t

Encouraging Transactions Already Begun.

New York Tribune, March 6. The spring trade in general has opened with bright prospects, and those wholesale and retail dealers who have been seen give hopeful reports. Confidence has been inspired both in buyers and wholesale houses, and the discreet manner in which the country dealers have made their purchases has given wholesale houses the belief that reckless trading, to a great extent, has been done away with. The prospects of a good export trade in produce have also helped to improve other classes of business, and the depressing influences which acted against business during the early part of last fall have been less strong. The preparations for a lively spring trade have been ample, without exposure a property of the control of the contro without excessive speculation, and many of the dealers are looking forward to a good, solid,

withour excessive speculation, and many of the dealers are looking forward to a good, solid, and healthy business. A large number of buyers are in town, and appear to be making considerable purchases with reasonable freedom.

\*\*Exeliso in the Day-Goods trade betalers the preparations that have been made by the different houses in the dry-goods trade betalen expectation of an active and prosperous spring, and the novelties recently introduced are such as will attract purchasers, notwithstanding the caution that has been manifested by them. In the millinery department the demand for flowers of good quality is unusually larger.

A. T. Stewart & Co. report that the prices are much lower than last year, with more novelless in goods. They are selling many rich goods, as well as those of medium prices, and are sending out as many articles now as at any time during the usual spring trade. The firm anticipate a larger spring trade than ever. The stock this season is nearly all new, and there is no old stock worth mentioning. The silks are specially noteworthy, and the prices have been greatly reduced. The regular spring trade has not fairly begun, but the soles are increasing daily. The firm have imported many novelties, and their stock of India shawls is very large, besides a full line of plaids and stripes and Paisleys. A new article of basque and overskirts embroidered, made of camel's hair plaid, has been imported, and suits of serges, diagonals, etc. The firm introduce this season new styles of suits. French hats from Paris made by Virot and other artists occupy one department. The line of hand embroidered unlaundried underwear for ladies is made a specialty at very low prices, and is the fines stock offered by this firm. An entire new selection of French and Belgian laces has just been opened. The carpets meet in use for the best houses are Axminster and Auhusson woven in one piece, with Persian, Turkey, and Symfus carpets for libraries and dining-rooms. Moquettes by the vard are also used for drawingone piece, with Persian, Turkey, and Symfna carpete for libraries and dining-rooms. Moquettes by the yard are also used for drawing-rooms, and the designs of Smyrna and Persian carpets are reproduced in Aximister. Wilton, and Irussels. The firm have bought largely, being well assured of an active spring trade. In the millinery department there was manifested a great activity, especially in flowers, which were much brighter in color toan usual, and were used more profugaly than heretofore. The hats for this spring generally are of chip or frame, and the color of ribbons more brilliant, such as the Cardinal red and the Stewart purple. Sashes were used this spring around the hats, and richly embossed ribbons, the ends being allowed to drop behind.

rop behind. Lord & Taylor, at Broadway and Twentieth Lord & Taylor, at Broadway and Twentieth street, have been making extensive preparations for the spring business, and state that with two or three weeks of fair weather the trade will open finely. There is not so much extravagance as there was formerly among customers in general, and people are buying more within their means. But there is no particular indication of "hard times," and no great pressure. There was no reason, it was said on the part of the firm, why they should not have a good spring trade. Bright, cheerful weather would have its effect, and customers would be plenty. Collections with them at present were coming in finely, and business looked brighter than it did last year. The wholesale department occupies the third and fourth floors, with a full stock of goods. The furniture department is thor-

in meety and Dusiness looked brighter than it did last year. The wholesal department occupies the third and fourth floors, with a full stock of goods. The furniture department is thoroughly organized, and in condition to furnish a house from basement to actic with articles of the firm's own manufacture. They had done a very successful furniture' business, and employed their own workmen and designers. The shood department was also a great success. The business in custom-made dresses is increasing daily. As to hosiery, they never had such a demand for silk hose as within the past few months, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$16 per pair. Orders by mail for goods have gradually increased, and the firm have been making extra preparations in anticipation of this line of business. The clerical force has been increased to give greater facilities in this department to out-of-town buyers.

At the establishment of R. H. Macy & Co., at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, it was stated that, the house was doing a much larger business this year than heretofore. The firm expected the very best spring trade they had ever had, and they were busily preparing for it. Mr. Macy was in Europe making purchases, and invoices of foreign goods had been received daily for some weeks. English and French China and Bohemian ware were a speciaty with this house and were very popular. The firm were importing English white goods, and were the only retail house importing directly for the retail trade, and this saved the intermediate profits, which would be an advantage to their customers. They had also introduced a novelty in embeudered net for ladies' overdresses. Their assertment of hars and parasols was purchased expressly for the Eastern trade. Their prices generally were much lower than last year. Imported goods would be at least 33 per cent lower than last year. Imported goods would be at least 33 per cent lower than last year. Imported goods would be at least 33 per cent lower than last year. Imported goods would be at least 33 per cent low

TRIBUNE: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

TRIBUNE: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

The wind received number, or 554, and Toxas and Florida the smallest, or seven each; 124 were wholly disallowed, and 1.163 were allowed in whole or in part. The whole of the seven allowed in whole or in part. The whole 55.212, 106.46; the amount allowed was \$470.96,09. Of the jumber disallowed, 150 were of claimants who had served in the Confederate army, or sent substitutes, and 39 were of persons who had been in the civil service of the Confederate army, or had yold for secession. Of the number allowed, 120 were for persons who had served in the army of the United State.

The action of the two Houses, and the sum approportised in the bill of the last sension was about \$740,000, divided among 1,163 claimants, Mississippi receiving the largest amount, \$448,000, and Texas the smallest, \$1,500. At the the first session a bill was reported dividing \$640,000 among 1,022 claimants. The Committee lalor reported unou 220 of the orivate cases referred from the House, of reports being favorable appropriated \$500,000 aeverable in the bill of the last sensor was about \$740,000, for claims. The Mount involved in the Court of Claims. The Samount involved in the Court of Claims. The Amount involved in the Court of Claims. The Amount involved in the Court of Claims. The amount involved in the lot of Court of Claims. The Amount involved in the later cases was \$111,299.41, divided among the Border States. The total amount involved in the later cases was \$111,299.41, divided among the Border States. The total amount involved in the later cases was \$111,299.41, divided among the Border States. The total amount involved in the later cases was \$111,299.41, divided among the Border States. The total amount involved in the later to case reported adversely was more than \$200,000, for cases in some reaching \$2,400,000.

Spring Transactions Al
The Secling and the state of the court of the state of the court of the state of the state of the state of the state of the stat

known person underselling in the immediate vicinity.

VIEWS OF PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

The feeling among the produce dealers is one of encouraging hopefulness, as the opening of sping has brought a revival of business, and caused many articles of trade to move that had lain dormant the past few months. The inactivity was said to have been caused principally by impediments to investion in the harbor, and not by any actual depression of business; and now that the harbor is freed, a lively export trade is looked for:

David Dows, of David Dows & Co., graindealers at No. 20 South street, said that the prospects of a good export trade this spring were encouraging. The demand from abroad would be very fair, especially for corn and grain; and as there was a good supply in the hands of farmers, and comparatively little stock in this city, that trade alone would set other things in motion. The farmers had done well on hogs, and the demand for lard was good. With the railroads bringing the grain to market at a low rate for freight, and with a steady export, he saw no reason for any depression of feeling. The price for wheat would not be high, but he believed a market could be found for it at a fair rate.

Armour, "lankinton & Co., produce-dealers in

price for wheat would not be high, but he believed a market could be found for it at a fair rate.

Armour, Vlankinton & Co., produce-dealers in Broad street, said the spring trade had opened well for produce, and an encouraging demand for export was made. They had no foar as to the result of the trade, from the present outlook, although a dull time had lately been fells because the harbor had been choked with ice.

Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, said that the export trade during spring for corn, barley, onts, etc., would be very good, and the prospects were very encouraging. As several European countries had had a very large wheat-crop, the prices for wheat must necessarily raage low if the American farmers expected to compete with other nations for the market of the world. If the farmers were determined to hold back their wheat, they would find that, instead of being gainers by the operations, they would really be losers. Taking the whole prospects of the produce trade for the spring at a glance, he felt convinced that they had a healthy look.

The general reports of the dairy produce dealers were that a brisk revival of the trade had been felt during the past week, although prices were not so high as they had been last fall. It was too early to form any correct judgment of the spring trade, or even of its prospects.

was too early to form any correct judge the spring trade, or even of its prospects.

THE CAT-O'-NINE TAILS. Cerrible Punishment Meted Out to Convicts in New Zealand.

Auction (N. Z.) Herald.

I obtained an order from the Governor of the jail to be present a few weeks ago while three prisoners who were undergoing sentence received punishment. The doctor was there too, but beyond a few casual remarks that passed nothing was said. I looked around, and at a glance saw the machinery—if it may be called so—which formed. a glance saw the machinery—if it may be called so—which formed the sole furniture of the yard. On the right stood a small wooden kind of shop, which, with the opposite wail of the jail ward, formed a narrow recess. In this stood the triangles, round about which the ground was void of grass, and green with damp. The triangles are horribly-suggestive things to look at: three leaning poles converging at the top, and firmly planted in the ground. Two of them face out into the yard, their bases being in the same straight line. Across these and bethem face out into the yard, their bases being in the same straight line. Across these and be-tween them has a broad board, pierced with holes, through which a strap hung loosely down. Higher up on each pole was a similar strap, and another at the foot of each again. On the left stood the powerful fellow—who, I learned, was the public executioner—stripped to his shirt, which was rolled up on his arms, and displayed an extraordinary mass of siney and strangth which was rolled up on his arms, and displayed an extraordinary mass of sinew and strength. Beside him, on the ground, was a box in which were ranged the instruments of punishment—the "cat-o-nine-tails." There were several of different sizes—long, knotted, white thouged things, with short handles like a stock whip, only covered with cloth to keep them from slipping in the hand.

THE FIRST VICTUE.

only covered with cloth to keep them from slipping in the hand.

THE FIRST VICTIE.

Turning to a warder the Governor gave some order, and the next moment a man was let in through the iron gate, which closed behind him. He was a middle-aged, hard-featured fellow, with a sullen face, made more repulsive by being clean shaved. "This is his first time." the Governor whispered to me, adding the offense for which he was convicted and sentenced to be flogged. The man looked at the executioner for a moment, and at his order commenced to strip. Divesting himself of his hat, coat, and shirt, he was led to the triangles and the straps passed round his wrists, ankles, and waist. It was impossible to move. He shuddered for a moment, as the cold air swept along the yard. "Twenty-five," cried the warder standing by, and the executioner took up one of the heaviest "cats" from among those in the box. Standing about 6 feet behind the prisoner, a little to the left, he passed his fingers through the oline tails of the whip, which, with a rapid movement, he then brought across his chest, high up above his head, with a horrible "swieh," and down with the whole force of his arm and weight upon the culprit's beak. There was a shriek of agony, and in livid blue lines like cords the flesh stood out upon the poor wretch's shoulders. "One!" cried the warder, and again the cat awang high up in the air to descend a second time. The pitcous momaning which followed the first blow gave place to another shriek intense and long. The deep blue lines turned red, the blood cozed through a dozen different cats, and the sain began to peel in strips along his back. "Two!" and again the terrible instrument came down. Shriek after shriek rent the air. The sight was sickening,—borrible. As each blow was dealt the prisoner writned in agony at the triangles, and when the lash fell for the last time and the straps were loosed that held him, he turned away faint, weak, acarodly recognizable as human, disgraced and marked for life.

An LOU OFFENDER. THE FIRST VICTIM.

faint, weak, scarcely recognizable as human, disgraced and marked for life.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

His place was soon occupied by another, whose appealing, terrified looks told only too plainly what he suffered. He would have resisted where it of any use. He had been there before, knew what it was, and would have almost given life to be reprieved. Stripped, and strapped to the triangles, unlike the prisoner before him, he turned his head over his shoulder and watched the executioner. There were the old marks of a former flogging on his back—black spots and lines—left there six months before. He tried to be brave, and bear it; but it was no good: the "swish" sounded once more, the horrible, knotted cords swept cuttingly across his back, and with a burst of agony he broke out in long-continued enriess. One of his legs got twisted with cramp. He tried to stay the lash for a minute—anything for time—anything for one moment of peace. But there was none; the pitiless lash descended till the sentence was carried through. Then, when it was over, he went away, muttering thanks to God, as with bent form and tottering steps they led him to the cells. It was the last time he would enter that yard—and that was his sole relief.

A BOI IN AGONY.

There was one more victim—a mere lad, 15

years of age. I had heard him convicted the day before in court for an offense he could scarcely know the nature of. He was a good-looking stitle fellow, with a clear akin and bright blue eyes. He looked upon it all as a thrashing at school, walked forward with a light, jannty step, and stripped as coolly as if he were going to plunge into the river. They strapped him up, and then there came the order once again, "Twenty-five." The executioner took up a lighter cat, with thinner thongs than those he had used beforg. It whistled for a moment in the air, and then the fair, white skin of the boy was waled, and livid, and blue. There was a sudden jerk of the body, a quick drawing of the breath that made the chest expand and the ribs stand out more prominent. A second blow, and skill no cry. He was game and would see it out. At the third the peat up suffering burst out, and with a yell I shall never forget, the lad's head was thrown back, and he wrenched at the wrist straps till they almost cut the feat upon his arms. Once more—another blow—again—each followed by heartrending cries. Another—"For God's sake! Oh, Christ! God! Let me go!" There was a quick, choking, gasping sound. His head fell back, and all was silent ave for a hourble sugging in the throat as each blow fell upon his streaming back. They loosed the straps and led him from the yard scarcely conscious. Thank God, it was over. "So that is how they fog," each! I. "Yee; it isn't pleasant, is it?" and we left the place.

How a Watch Was Lost. How a Watch Was Lest.

One evening last week, as a gentlman was about leaving the Boston Museum, he stooped to put on his overshoes, and while bending over felt a sudden pull at his coat. Thinking nothing of it, he passed out, putting on his overcoat at the door. The next morning, on dressing, he found a gold watch hanking to the bottom of his frock coat. The watch had evidently been caught by the chain when he was putting on his overshoes, and had been carried home in that way. A paragraph in the newspapers reciting the circumstances brought the owner of the watch to claim it. He supposed that it had been stolen, as he felt the jerk while he was leaving the Museum, but thought no more of it until he missed his watch at home, late at nights

ATTENTION

SILKS,

BEING A

From the LOW PRICES at which we have been selling these goods.

BLACK SILKS.

Comprising richest and finest grades of Bonnet's, and Guinet's, and other first-class
Lyons makes.

Former \$6.00 quality, most super goods, now \$4.25
Former \$5.00 quality, very rich and elegant, now 3.75
Former \$4.50 quality, Cachemire sublime, now 3.25
Former \$3.50 quality, rich Satin Instre, now 2.50
Former \$3.00 quality, an elegant article, now 2.00

Former \$3.00 quality, an elegant article, now 2.00

Former \$3.00 quality, an elegant article, now ..... 2.00 Large lot of heavy, rich, Satin-finish Black Gros Grain Bilks at \$1.50, formerly \$2.25 and \$2.50. Black, all-silk Gros Grains, good, sightly justity, now \$1.

Colored Silks,

Line of rich Lyons Gros Grains, choice shades, regular \$3 quality, marked down to \$2.

Line of Liyons Gros Grains, good shades, Assorted lot Col'd Silks, former \$2, \$1.75
and \$1.50 quality, reduced to \$1, passe shades.
Line of Dark Fancy Stripe Silks reduced

to 75 cts.
Line of desirable Fancy Silks reduced to \$1.

DRESS GOODS. The cheap Dress Goods on our Centre Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 20, 25, and 30 ets. are all half price and less; fabrics are really desirable and shades choice, many being adapted for Spring Wear. Assortment is

very large.
Empress Cloths and French Merinos near
ly haif former prices.
All other Winter Dress Goods greatly re-

duced.
Chespest Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, and
Brilliantines in the city.
Tycoon Reps, good styles, 14 cts.
Cashmere Reps, best quality and styles, 18c
10 cases Dark Prints, best quality (not secnds), 7 cts yard.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. Madison and Peoria-sts.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank

AT CHICAGO, In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, March 1, 1875.

Loans and discounts.

U. S. bunds to ascure
virulation.

Other stocks, bonds,
and storigages.

Due from approved
Due from state banks
all Banks.

Due from State banks
and bankers.
Real estate, farmiture, 250.000.00 22,900,00 77.381.02 29,011.93 51.324.55 172,000.00 tems xchanges for Clear-182,016.67

37,644.00

BANK STATEMENTS: REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF CHICAGO.

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois at the Close of Business March 1, 1875. RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds to se-54B.705.65 6.317.61 9,247.21 1,424,00

Clearing-House. S Bills of other Na-tional Banks...? Fractional currency (including nickels) Legal-tender notes. Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-280,000.00 2,250.00 LIABILITIES. \$ 500,000.00 35,966.86 45,000.00

325,314.06 2.178.517.31 State of Illinois, County of Cock, sa.:

I, George L. Otis, Cashier of the above named bunk, do solemuly seem that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GHORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Commerce OF CHICAGO, At the Close of Business on the first day of March, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Overdraits.
U. S. Bonds for circulation.
Other Stocks and Bonds.
Due from Reserve Agen a \$63,096.59
Due from other Mational Banks. 8541.854.84 Due from State Banks 41,721.11

130,000 77 3,825.00 241,961.00 \$1,032,917,40 LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in..... Surplus Other Undivided Profits. 239,988.58

I, Edwin Maynard, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly awas that the above sistement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belle MAYNARD, Cashien, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1871. GILLERT HOMBETSON, NOSAR, Subscribed and sworn to dareb, 187b.

Correct—Attest, F. M. CORBY.
P. C. MAYNARD. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE Hide and Leather Bank

OF CHICAGO. At the Close of Business March 1.

RESOURCES. Overdrafts.

Due from banks
Cash and checks on city banks.
Furniture and fixtures.
Current expanses and taxes.... 8694,722.55 Profit and loss....

11,205.98 301,319,25 22,107.33 I. W. M. Soudder, Cashier of the Hide and Loather Bank, do colemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. M. SCUDDER, Cashier. Subscribed and sworm to before me this 6th day of March, 1875.

J. V. TAYLOR. Directors. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Union Stock-Yard National Bank OF CHICAGO, At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business,

March 1, 1875. -8413,120.83 tion
Due from approved Reserve Agenta.
Due from other National Banks.
Soal Estata, Furniture, and Flatures.
Disoks and other Cash Items.
Disoks and other Cash Items.
Tractional Ourrency (including Nothela)
Practiconal Ourrency (including Nothela)
Practiconal Tundar Notes.
Sept. Tundar Notes.
Sept. Tundar Notes.
Tracsurer (5 per cent of Circulation). LIABILITIES: nois. County of Cook, sa.—I. Edward E. Ridward E. Ridwa E. S. STICKNAY.

> SCALES FAIREANKS' SCAL

		Bid. Asked	
United States 6s of '81	119%	1195	
United States 5-20s of '62	115%	116	
United States 5-20s of %4	1173	1173	
United States 5-20s of %5	1193	1195	
-20s of '65-Jan, and July	118	118%	
- Yos of '67-Jan, and July	119	1193	
-20s of 468-Jan, and July	119	1193	
10-40s (ex. int.)	11336	114	
United States new 5s of '81	114%	1143	
United States currency 68	11834	*****	

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 7 ct. bonds. Chicago City 7 2 ct. sewera Chicago City 7 2 ct. water! Chicago City 7 2 ct. certifica Chicago City 8 3 ct. certifica Cook County 7 2 ct. bonds. West park 7 2 ct. bonds.	ge. 101% & int oan 101% & int des 98% & int ales 95 & int 101% & int	102% & int

Merchants' National	-	
	. 295	10000
Piret National Bank	. 160	165
Fifth National Bank	. 125	127%
Commercial National Bank	. 160	16234
German National Bank		130
Cora Exchange National Bank	. 130	200
City National Bank	. 135	130
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	. Lua	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank		108
National Bank of Commerce		100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co	.1 155	160
Union National Bink		150
Union National B nk	. 150	

Coupons, '81	Coupons, 871195
Coupons, 63118 4	
Coupone, 84117%	New 50
Coupons, 65	
Coupons, new 1184	Currency 6a
PTATE	BONDS.
Missouris	
Tennessees, old61	N. Carolinas, old, 28
Tennessess, new 64	N. Carolinas, new12
Virginias, new32%	m, continue, new
	CES.
Canton 62%	St. Paul 34 %
Western Union Tel. 75%	
Quicksilver 83	Wabash 1434
Adams Express102	Wabash pfd 20
Wells-Fargo 85%	Pt. Wayne 58
American	Terre Haute, 6
U. S. Express 60%	Terre Haute pfd 24
Pacific Mail 43	Chicage & Alton 101 %
New York Central 101%	Chi. & Alton pfd 106
Brie 2714	Ohio & Mississippi 26%
Brie pfd 42	Clave., Cin. &. Col 6434
Hariem128%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, 106 %
Harlem mfd	Lake Shore 13%
Michigan Central 17	Indiana Central 5%
Pitte, & Ft. Wayne 91	Ilifnois Central 100
Northwestern 43%	Union Pac, stock 44
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Control Dec stock 001/

	BECKIPTS.		SHIPMENTS,		
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	
Flour, bris	7,214	10,422	2,728	7,46	
Wheat, bu	35,756	68,170	8,390 10,973	48,81	
Corn, bu	16,070	28,706		· 13.00	
Osts, bu	6171	1,927		2,37	
Barley, but	6,629	9,370	7,856	17,46	
Grass seed, Bs	273,443	340,157	22,600	290,70 64,38	
Fiaz seed, fis	28,660	26,800		34,41	
Cured meats, he.	\$25,543	296,640	1,296,071	1,286,00	
Boef, bris		201	121		
Pork, hris	75	25,820	239.516	519,44	
Inrii, Ba	21,153	34,938	200,010	Section 1	
Sutter, Its.	70,661	56,118	63,600	35,00	
beaused hoes, No.	0.90	1.015	111	SS 100 PM	

ttie, No. 4.293 1.473 2.651 3.307 neep, No. 1.816 1.503 1.573 2.309 y doe, Da. 212,717 108,882 65,543 131,479 y doe, Da. 212,717 108,882 65,543 131,479 y doe, Da. 212,717 108,882 10,999 10,120 neep, No. 7eet, 104,090 283,300 842,900,121,859 o dugles, No. 316,000 1.506,000 576,000 884,000		Ž	2533	TO THE	27/40	별공
le bris 320 376 421 8	ve hags. No	4,299 1,816 212,717 565 89,614 104,000 216,000 1	1,453 1,593 108,682 551 19,889 3,995 283,500 40,000	2,651 1,578 65,545 181 10,990 842,900 1 576,000 12,000	3,207 2,309 151,479 692 10,120 1,449 ,212,859 864,000 25,000	th W You sh of pe

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, he.	67,885	29,270
Pouitry, coops		
Game, pkgs	13	
Eggs, pkgs	362	
Chaese, bas		26,090
Dried fruits, Rs		10
Hay, tous		ELSER BERNYE
Hops, fbs	130	6,310
Fish, pkgs	5,198	961

Receipts-	March 6 1875.	Peb. 27, 1875,	March 1 1874.
Flour, bris	37,643	61,191	71,421
Wheat, bu	218,402	250,620	
Corn, bu	310,672	343,752	199,883
Oats, bu	122,320	139,010	173,350
Bye, bu	6,651	12,168	20,292
Barley, bu	39,131	41,170	72,620
Barley, bu	8,866	16,870	7,384
Live hom, No	48.644	82,415	58,757
Cattle, No.	14,162	14,012	16,386
Flour, bris	23,610	43,441	60,889
Wheat, bu	84,950	146,577	332,564
Cora, bu	80,500	80,472	39,404
Oats, bu	52,421	76,257	89,087
Rye, bu	1,835	2,218	7,952
Barley, bu	26,728	31,108	449,344
Dressed hogs, No	6,830		6.579
Live hogs, No	26,268		49,053
Cattle, No	9,516	9,693	11,747

	Last week.	week.
Flour, bris		12,630 278,294 159,300
The leading produce markets were urday, but with no strength in grain, provisions. The trading was chiefly shipping movement being light, whice erable increase in our stocks of bread	specular b gives a stuffs du	much in tive, the consid- ring the

In store of	Wheat,	Corn,	Dale,	Barley,	Rye,
New York	2,902,319		860, 312	236, 799	48,69
Albany	28,500		68,000	2/72,000	25,50
Buffaio	794,548	1, \$63, 077	\$17,012	236, 839	11,69
Chicago Milwaukee	1,986,597		55, 213	150, 304	2, 071
Dulutn	84, 188		1	2-1,004	0,014
Toledo"	400,100		95,000	60,000	******
Detroit	210, 221	50, 084	26,288	22,950	
Dewago	\$50,000		4,500	160,000	2,500
Bostun	37,460	280,019	152, 283	24, 422	6,125
St. Louis	\$46, 233		111, 566	68, 177	400
Peoria	48, 366 396, 420	\$88,311)	13, 150	75 419	15.5.0
Toronto	169, 698		2,507	74, 413 1, 420	748
Philadelphia *	150,000		45, 600	12,000	2 8 4
Baltimore*	168, 693		25,000	1,000	1,000
Rail ship nts.	191, 871		1230436	43,630	11,854
Ail't in N. Y.	90,000		45,000	48,000	20,600

0.882.130	1871, Acres.	1872, Acres,	1873, Acres.	1874, Acres.
Ceresis-	4,831,054	3,839,532	8,670,259	3,830,767
Barley	2,616,965	2,543,581	2,574,529	2,407,120
Oats	4,362,138	4,340,748		4,068,835
Rye	82,222			
Beans	650,613			
Peas	301,250	284,194	921,007	312,854
Total acres.	11,833,243	11,693,245	11,422,532	11,364,834
Green crops— Potatoes	1,693,825	1,563,691	1,425,720	1,420,825
Tarnirs		2,439,336		2,476,757
Mangold	392,941	384,699	364,552	361,499
Carrots	25,047	20,977	19,801	17,865
Total seres.	4,612,378	4,388,703	4,290,010	4,245,948

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	2,820 2,727 4,293	6,072 4,093 8,230 8,917 14,114 10,000	48 8 43 1,38 1,81 50
Total	14,351	51,426 77,274 118,550	4,97 10,88 13,75
Following are the shipments :	0010-14	SEE CO	
	1 24 114	Hoos, 1	Sheen
recent to the second of	Cattle.	11008.	Super
Monday Fuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	718 1,736 859 2,522	1,532 3,739 1,601 7,418 8,036	1,12 1,20 1,67

IME TABLE RTURE OF TRAINS Leave. | Arrive. 1:00 p. m. 10:10 a. n HAILROAD. feel of Twenty-seconds. \* 8:30 a. m. \* 8:36 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. \* 5:30 a. m. MAILROAD. Leave. | Arrie. ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Leave. | dryse. \*9-do a. m. \* 4:00p. m. RAL RAILROAD Louve. | Arrive. N & OUINCY RAILROAD. Leave." | Arrie." 7:30 a. m. 7:40 b. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 b. m. 9:35 a. m. 4:35 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 8:35 b. m. \*10:00 a m. \* 5:350. m. \* 1:440 in m. \* 5:15 p. m. \* 5:15 a. m. \* 6:15 a. m. \* 6:10 p. m. \* 6:15 a. m. \* 6:10 p. m. \* 8:55 a. m. \* 6:10 p. m. \* 8:55 a. m. \* 6:10 p. m. \* 7:15 a. m. \* 7:15 day, thu, Monday MEE LINE. and depot fast pertys 7:55 p. m. 15 a. m. E AND KOKOMO LIN. Leave. | rrive. \* 8:00 a, m. \*:40 p. m. 7:80 p. m. 7:40 a. m. A ST. LOUIS RILROAD. Leave | Arrive. Yok . 8:00 st. 1 8:00 p. m. 7:30 pp. 7:46 s. m. Len | Arrive. 9:00 m. 58:00 p. m. 5:10 m. 6:50 a. m. 10:00 . 79:00 a. m. 4:00 m. 5:00 p. m. OHIO RAJUAD Building it depot foot of ce, 92 LaSted. Arrive. D & PACIFICALIEDAD. Company, was, on the Stinde adjudge-ind decrees than
Hestern salway Company
debarred and furer-losed
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RT OF THE SITED STATES

A Missouri, the suit of J. M.
phinants, v the Mississippi
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r less than sec. (30), as abould set or superation of the dear superation of the sec. (30) and the sec

e of the sai decree. In Chancer of the said to the hignest brider ours House of St. Lemis in the State of Missouri, day of April, A. D. Jock in the breson and

ASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1855. to all persons who may have County National Hanked Chimes

"BILL" KING. An Old Friend Rises to Explain About That \$125,000. And Corrects Some Erroneous Reports Regarding the Wayward William. Special Pleading for the Absentee M. C. PREPARATORY NOTE.

the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—The inclosed is correct as anything but his own statement can make. I have had several letters from him, and, while he does not state the nature of his trans-sction with Irwin, he has given certain hints, which, taken with what we know, give me this theory, which I have no doubt is correct. Some fearful lies have been printed about him, and I think the publication of this letter will tend to make people think a little before reaching hasty

THE DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4.—The Hon. William B. King, a resident of this city, and our present member of Congress from this district, has, durable food. ing the past three months, furnished much food for newspaper gossip, not to say vigorous denun-niation. Much of this gossip has been entirely without foundation, tending to the injury of his redit and his reputation. In connection with an attachment eworn out against his property here a few days since, publicity has been given to many prejudicial reports, wholly untrue, which I desire to correct. In doing this, it will naturally come in my way to correct others. In so doing I speak as an old friend of Col. King, who believes in his ability to explain satisfactorily all charges against him, and as one who has knowledge of what he writes.

THE CHARGE AGAINST COL. KING is that he received \$125,000 from Mr. Irwin. The is that he received \$125,000 from Mr. Irwin. The conclusions drawn therefrom are that he received this money for a corrupt purpose, and that consequently he committed perjury two years ago. His absence from the country since his transaction with Irwin was discovered gives color to this suspicion. It would be useless to attempt to defend Col. King's avoidance of the summons of the Committee of Ways and Means, yet the fact is that when he went to Canada there was no summons issued for him nor had he any knowl-edge that the Committee contemplated summoning him. He had twice testified before them, answering their questions fully and freely, and, as he claims, with perfect truthfuluess. In the eyes of the law, therefore, he has not sought to evade the service of any process, having no knowledge that his presence was wauted. But it would be absurd to argue that he did not seek to evade the Committee. He certainly did.

after King was suspected, but no indictment was found. Then a special act of Congress was invoked that this might be, done, and no objection to it was interposed by his friends. Neither he nor his friends objected to an indictment. Before a court he could give bail for his appearance, and have time allowed in which to prepare his defense. This was all he wanted, and is just what the Congressional Committee would not have given him. Had he not have answered their questions promptly he would have been committed to jail for contempt, As he had no relish for such summary treatment he retired to Canada. To all those people who have queried whether Col. King would take his seat in Congress, I reply, Yes, he will, and hold it, too. And, furthermore, he will explain his money transaction with Stockwell eventually to every one's satisfaction.

"BILL " KING'S PROPERTY.

"BILL "KING'S PROPERTY.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Mail, March 4.

The flood of judgments and attachments rolling in against the estate of Col. William S. King very naturally prompts a query as to what may be the assets of the estate by which these numerous claims are to be satisfied. Col. King has quantities of valuable property here and hereabouts; but the quantities of claims against him which in his absence are coming to light, suggest that the property, valuable as it is, might, in the worst possible erigency, fail to realize a sufficient amount to "foot the bilis." This is by no means probable, however.

means probable, however.

In the present general "mix" of affairs, it is difficult to form estimates of what Mr. King

His pine lands about the State, estimated by those most familiar with his possessions, are valued (upon the basis of \$10 an acre) at fully

Total so far as heard from...... To which adding Pacific Mail...... \$126,428.89 125,000.00

CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

Demagogues Disappointed Making Political Capital.

OF THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL IS RECRIVED IN NEW YORK THEATRES, HOTELS, AND RESTAURANTS— EXPRESSED INTENTIONS OF EVADING ITS PRO-VISIONS.

The Civil-Rights bill has been signed by the President. The question of the right of colored people to the privileges of the hotels and the theatree is exciting considerable attention in this city. Under the laws of this State no discrimination. city. Under the laws of this State no discrimination on account of color can lawfully be made,
yet it is well understood that under various pretects colored people are deprived of equal privileges with the white men and women on visiting theatres or in lodging at hotels. The law
is substantially nullified and evaded. In
some of the "family circle" for colored
persons, while the managers of other theatres
refuse in guarded language to admit them to any
part of the House. The act of Congress provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of
the United States shall be entitled to the full
and equal enjoyment of the accommodations,

and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement. It is claimed by those who favored this law and urged its adoption that it will supersede the State laws, and guarantee to the colored people equal priv-ileges with all others. It is also stated that the and guarantee to the colored people equal privileges with all others. It is also stated that the United States officers under this act will enforce its provisions, and dompel obedience on the part of the proprietors of hotels and theatres. A Tribuse seporter conversed yesterday with the managers of several of the leading theatres as to the probable effect of the law on their business. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, said that the management had not determined how to act. Theatres are a luxury, and the managers ought to have the right to run them in their own way, and admit whom they pleased to admit, and to refuse admission to knose who would injure their business or who were otherwise objectionable. Sheridan Shook, of the Union Park Theatre, stated that the theatre would no doubt obey the law, but it did not follow that colored people would be admitted except upon the conditions made by the proprietors. Mr. Fiske, of Daly's Fifth Avenur Theatre, and that there had been set aside a portion of the family circle in that hohes for colored people, and he did not expect that the arrangements would be altered except under advice of counsel. In London, at the St. James, one of the fashionable theatres, he had seen colored people sitting next to Duchesses and noblemen, and occupying the best places. He thought that in a few years the prejudice against colored people in this country would wear away; and they would enjoy equal privileges without question or notice. Mr. Tooker, of Booth's Theatre, stated that there would probably be a tunion of interests, and the theatres would be governed by the advice of counsel. At the Lycoum Theatre and the Academy of Music it was also understood that the managers would be guided in their course by counsel.

furnish the same accommodations as the other two?

Reporter—What if a colored guest should insist upon entering one of the other diningrooms?

Mr. W.—I tell you he has no such privilege either, if white or black, Civil Rights or no Civil Rights.

Reporter—Well, will be not have free use of your parlors, reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, and office?

Air. W.—Yes, I suppose he will; but that will not materially injure our business. It is sleeping in a bed which might have been occupied the previous night by a colored guest, or of sitting at the same table with a negro that would be objected to by particular white people. Those thiugs, se I told you, can be remedied in the way I suggested.

Reporter—Then you think the new bill will

things, as I told you, can be remedied in the way I suggested.

Reporter—Then you think the new bill will not work you any harm in a business way?

Mr. W.—It cannot in the way I view it. I shall not give myself any trouble about it before the trouble comes.

At the Grand the proprietors had also retired and were not-get-at-able. So far as we could learn no colored traveler has as yet made applications at any of our city hotels and demanded the practical benefits of the Civil-Rights bill.

A VIRGINIAN PARTISAN VIEW.

The Richmond Whig is very bitter towards the law, but counsels acquiescence therein, as follows:

the practical benefits of the Civil-Rights bill.

A vinguinan Parinan vizw.

The Richmond Whig is very bitter towards the law, but counsels acquiescence therein, as follows:

"Now that the famous Civil-Rights bill has at last become a law, it behooves both races in the South to accept it calmiy, and, if possible, to avert and avoid all such serious results, to the one as well as to the other, which, for the partissa purposes of desperats politicians, at is desured and designed shall flow from it.

"It is natural that there should be a feeling of exasperation on the part of the white people whom it is thus attempted to humiliate and degrade. And it is natural that, among the most ignorant and unreflecting of the colored men, there should be emotions of pride, of gratification, and of joy. But the white people of the South, fortunately, perhaps, as preparative to this bitter draught that is forced down their throats, have been so schooled and trained through ten trying years that in heroic fortitude and self-courtol they are unsurpassed in the civilized world. They have the good sense, too, to know that the colored man is not responsible for the privileges, thus thrust upon him. And there are some of the more intelligent, sagacious, and thoughtful of the black people, who, however far they may be from reaching into the depths of the future and seeing the conclusion of it all in the end, have a sufficient appreciation of the immediate surroundings of the situation, and enough of self-respect, we trust, to induce them to discountenance insolent intrusions upon the proprieties of social life as it is now in the South, and in the name of peace, and for the sake of the existing relations between the two races, to repress as far as practicable any swaggering bravado, or insulting invasion of personal rights, to which others of their color may be moved, either by the machinations between the two raseguard of the freedom of every man, whether he be classed with the Caucassian or the African. The passage of the Civil-Righ

reformed mingle with those who have just come in; for, to a woman who abhore such a life, it is not very pleasant to have to listen to the old, familiar talk of other days, by some of the hard, giddy-headed creatures. A man who has become a Christian after having been guilty of drinking and swearing knows what a feeling such things give him, and how he shudders to think of them, if his heart has been purified.

I would like to know if the houses of ill-fame are visited often, as they ought to be, and the inmates invited to the Refuge. I scent ten months in such a place at one time; and I know, if any one had said to me, There is a place open for you, I would have good; but no one told me, and I was too young then to know anything formyself. May God move the hearts of the Christians in their behalf, is the prayer of A SINNER SAVED BY GRACE.

tune of their son and brother. It is the soming topic of conversation in the familial class paperally during the evening hours after getting worked up to fever-heat, We (that's his father) will remark:

"Well, well! what's the use of getting cited over it?"

And then he will offer up the customary ity prayer, go to bed, and lie awake all us assure himself that, however it may affer belance of the family, he isn't excited over it Meanwhile. Burke (that's the billion brother) and "greased lightning" continued in the Proneer to Minneapolis subset at 61 per month. It isn't every concarn the

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Torexa, Kan., March 6.—The State Relief Tosexa, Kan., March 6.—The State Bellei Committee is in receipt to-day of a contribution of \$2,000 from Pittsburg. This Committee now has on hand about \$12,000 in money. Donation of supplies are falling off rapidly, and the failure of the Legislature to appropriate for the purchase of seed-grain leaves the relief problem in a very difficult and discouraging shape.

The Hon. O. T. Welsh, ex-Mayor of Topeka, has been appointed and confirmed Superintendant of the State Insurance Department.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion to the effect that the State has no right or title to caim the historic \$7,000 package which was given to Col. York by ex-Souator Pomeroy, and which is now in the custody of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stover, to whom Col. York delivered it in the Joint Convention. A sut has been brought in the District Court of this county for the possession of the money by Pomeroy's creditors.

A RETURNED MISSIONARY.

A RETURNED MISSIONARY.

DWIGHT, III., March 7.—Miss S. J. Higby, a returned missionary from Basien, Eurmah, addressed the Woman's Missionary Society connected with the Presbyterian Church at this place, on Saturday afternoon. Miss Higby is a very pleasant speaker, a modest, retiring woman, and is doing a good work in the West in awakening an interest in the cause of foreign missions. She exhibited a number of dreases and other curiosities, which attracted much attention. Miss Higby's home, while in this country, is at Gardner, Iii. She will return to Burmah this fail.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE

STILL BETTER THAN EVER! The famous LENTON FAMILY: the Great AUSTIC Chas, and Carrie: BARRY MONROE: GHARLES DI MOND: CHARLES HOWARD: the REYNOL BROS: CHARLE FOX, and numerous eithers. Presentation of the Great Social Drama, FOR OI WEEK ONLY,

The Poor of New York, With Magnificent New Scenes and Thrilling Effects by DAVID A. STRONG.
SAM W. PIGROY as Badger; SHIRLEY FRANCE as Faul; HARRY LITTLE as Dan; T. J. LANGDOS as Biopticode; ADA LANGDOS as Leey; and a Powerful Cast.
FRIORS—50c, 35c, 25c, 15c. Orchestrs Stalls, 36c.
No other Theatre in the world has such moderate prices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT." MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND. COL. MULBERRY SELLERS

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, March 8, every evening, and Wedt Saturday Matthees. A nother great navely. A rate preparation, first time in Ohicago, the br matte romance, in four acts, entitled. The LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE
Replete with Reautiful and Appropriate Seenery, Characteristic Approaching Drammi Greatest Novelties of the Season.

CLARK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Corner of Clark and Washington-sts. THE HALLELUJAH BANK

Consisting of eight Colored Singers, five ladies and three gentlemen, will give three Entertainments. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings. Admission, 50c. Doors open at 7; Concert at 8. REV. R. G. CANTON, Manager.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Mr.GEORGECLARKE In conjunction, with the NEW MUSEUM COMPANY

False Shame!

With new scenery, appointments, and a powerful cast. Tuesday and Saturday grand George Clarke Matines. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS

Belles of the Kitchen. First appearance of the Eminent and Wonderful Guiss Soldst,

M.R. W. F. BISHOP.

Menning's Act, NEUK AND NEUK, or FATE OF SCHEEDLER.

LABORITHO LILY LINDEN—Wayne and Lovely.

NOTICE. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Issue OIRCULAE NOTES and LETTERS OF ORBOT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States. West Indies, Sc. TRLEGRAPHIC TRANSFER to LONDON, PARIS, OALFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, 45. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other neceived.

MISCELLAREOUS. QUENTIN'S SUBDIVISIONS.

Owners of lots in this subdivision, subject to Mrs. Obnouracy's dower claims, and who derive this under Charles Quentin or Dissionts A. Quentin or Dissionts A. Quentin, or a savised that a American of the same has been obtained from Mrs. Clybon as and placed on record, reaning to Mrs. Quentifor her own use and for the use of all present derivatibles as forested.

NISSEN & BARKUM, March 3, 1855.

Alsomore for Mrs. Quentin. SEEDS.

"SEEDS," WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FULL STOCK OF CHOICE SEEDS for HOT BEDS. Catalogues free. J. P. POGG & SON 94 and 96 South Water-st., Chicago,

CANDY.

MEDICAL CARDS. NO CURE! Dr. Kean

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, en all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J., KRAN is the only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay. Other hours. 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to-the DR. T. J. CROSSMAN'S

SPECIFIC MIXTURE Is a sure curs for Private Disea es.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The coparinovalue existing between Thus. If and William Mayor, under the of Richests a Mr dissolved on the lat day of March, 1870, by has sent. Thos. If, Richests will notice. The business of the latest will notice the business of the latest will not the latest will

## SCANDAL

One of Mr. Beecher's Witnesses a Temporary Sojourner in Chicago.

He Knows All About Mr. Tilton's Affair with the "School-Girl."

But Resolutely Resists the Blandishments of an Interviewer.

In Case Jurors Are Incapacitated by Illness, What Then?

It Is Believed Both Sides Will Agree to Go On with the Case.

as Deputy Sheriff on the various occasions invariably made a return of non est inventus. The reporter himself made such frequent use of the elevator that the colored captain of the eraft looked at him curiously, as if he were a countryman doing the thing for amnement, and, when it had been going for a counie of days, would give a smile of friendly recognition as the the face of the persistent interviewer presented itself. The urbans clerks of the hotel got to know what was wanted without the need of asking, and would mention, with smiling reiteration, that he was still out. Mr. Holmes seemed to be a man whose time from daybreak to midnight was engrossed in outside matters, and who wasn't to be caught at home for any consideration. After Thursday, friday, and Saturday had been consumed in this way, the reporter began to have

a stream suspector

that Mr. Holmes did not want to be interviewed, and would just as fief keep out of the way as you. Still thinking it impossible that any one should object to a visit from the representative of The Thistyms, the responder persevered, as he felt sure that Sunday would see the conclusion of his labors. He reasoned that Mr. Holmes, as an ex-President of the Young Mea's Christian Association, would of course attend divine service in the morning, and that he would not afterwards stand in the way of sinners by lounging around the smoking-room down stairs, so that by timing a visit so so just to allow for his getting back from church, and not for siting down to din-rer, Mr. Holmes would probably be found in his room.

room.

THE BEASONING PROVED CORRECT,

se by acting upon it the reporter, after his fifty previous fruitiess visits, had the pleasure of hearing a voice responding to his modest rap, telling him to walk in. Mr. Holmes, a robust, grave-featured man, but with a perceptible dash of humor in the lines about his month, was seated at a table writing. There was a self-contained air in his manner, and an expression of Yankee caution in his face, that made it apparent that he was not a man who was going to say more than he desired to in spite of the utmost biandishmeuts of the interviewer. Upon the reporter stading the object of his visit, he acknowledged the receipt of various cards, but said that he had been too engrossed in business to give any time to the matter, and that further he

BE DID NOT CARE TO RE INTERVIEWED.

Reporter—Do you refuse then to be subjected to that soothing process?

Mr. Holmes—Yes, I have made up my mind to speak as little on the subject as possible; not that I haven't any reason for secrecy, but it would bring me into a notoriety that I would greatly dislike.

Reporter—I would suggest that you can hardly escape that, as the fact of your presence here and connection with the case will be published.

Mr. Holmes—You can make as much out of that as you can. I have been asked about it by all my friends here, but I do not intend being amired up in the case any more than I can bolp.

Reporter—May I ask if you have any material facts in your possession, other than you gave in evidence.

Mr. Holmes—Well,

\*\*I NEWOW CONSIDERABLE ABOUT IT.

facts in your possession, other than you gave in evidence.

Mr. Holmes—Well,

I KNOW CONSIDERABLE ABOUT IT.

I would not mind telling you the story as regards yourself, but not for publication.

Reporter—That is the only reason I have for desiring it. You can say at least whether the young lady is entangled in any other portion of the net-work of the case?

Mr. Holmes—No I she is not.

Reporter—You are certain that she was a woman and not a school-gir?

Mr. Holmes—Certainly I am. I understand all about the affair. It would be a good thing for you if you could get hold of it. Why, the lady nails from Illinois.

Reporter—Surely you will not withhold a matter of local interest to us? Thy name is not essential, but just a full statement of the facts in regard to Mr. Tilton's doings in Winsted.

Mr. Holmes—I am sorry I cannot oblige you. A publication would do no good, and might do herm. I do not really know they did anything wong. I didn't actually see them, and it is possible that an explanation might be given consistent with perfect purity of conduct on their part.

Reporter Did the affair create any scandal in neved at the time?

Mr. Holmes (smiling)—I can't tell. I did not see them go away. I don't think I can tell you

Mr. Holmes—No, there is not. I testified in the case as a matter of conscientious duty, and that is all I will say on that subject. Your visit is no annovance, and I shall be quite willing to talk a couple of hours with you on any other subject. Of course it is your business to get these things, and you ought to try to get this. It would be a good thing for you, if you could get it, but you can't, you know. I will just give you my opinion, however, that Beecher is an innocent man, and will come out all right.

Mr. Holmes politness and reserve were evidently impregnable, so the reporter bowed himself out, with the conviction that Mr. Holmes is pretty clear in his own mind as to the character of Mr. Tilton's intercourse with the "school-girl" who read "Paradise Lost" to him.

FACTS AND COSSIP.

FACTS AND GÖSSIP.

HOW FULLERION GOT AREAD OF HILL.

New Fork Herald, March 4.

Mr. E. J. Ovington, in no wise discomfited by
the hard time Fullerton had given him, on Tuesday took the stand to preduce and identify his
money accounts relative to Mrs. Tilton as her
self-imposed guardian. Mr. Hill was proceeding
to examine him as to these accounts, when
Judge Fullerton, who has an audacity and humor extraordinary even in these days of lawyers. The Delivered Both Sides WIII Agree
to Go On with the Case.

Intercetting Scraps of Gostly
THE WINSTED ATTAIR
THE WINSTED ATTAI

"But in a murder case, tried in New York some years ago, the verdict was set aside because there were only eleven jurors, though both sides had agreed to that."

"That was a criminal case, in which twelve are necessary. It is different in a civil case."

WHAT MOSRIS SAIS.

New York Hévald.

The Herald writer asked Judge Morris, attorney for Mr. Tilton, when he thought Mr. Beecher would be brought on.

"It is impossible to tell," said Mr. Morris. "Maybe not for a fortnight or three weeks. It would hardly do for him to give his evidence and then let some of his blundering witnesses contradict him."

"How long do you think the trial will last, Judge?"

"I should think well on to May."

"Do you feel confident or hopeful?"

"The only thing I sm afraid of is the jury."

"You don't think they are predisposed against you?"

"No. but I doubt whather they can stand it in

you?"
"No; but I doubt whether they can stand it in point of health. Jeffrey looks to be a sick man."
"What is the law if a juror is disabled? Can't eleven jurors try the case by mutual consent of both counsel?"

both counsel?"
"Yes."
"Would your side consent to go on with the eleven?" 'Yes : I suppose we would."

Dispatch to the Commanda Commercial.

Brooklyn, March 4.—I had a coufab with Judge Neilson after adjournment to-day. He never thought be could get weary of a trial, but

BROOKLYN, March 4.—I had a contab with Judge Neilson after adjournment to-day. He never thought he could get weary of a trial, but this one is stretching out alarmingly. The lawyers talk too much. He observed that his own charge to the jury would not be long. "The English Judge who presided over the Tochtome trial," said Judge Neilson, "took twenty-one days to deliver his charge to the jury." but he (Neilson) would not require more than three hours for this duty. He never argued over the facts of a case, but arranged them; showed the application of the law to them, and let the case go to the jury. The Judge is evidently winning iame for himself by the conduct of this case, and he is highly respected by all sides.

Disputch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

BROOKLYN, March 5.—I have got into the inside of the mystery about the calling of Bowen as a witness in the Beecher case. It is this, Neither side wishes to call Bowen, for the reason that both sides are anxious to have the privilege of cross-examining him. It is for this reason that there is so much playing around him. It is on this account that the opposing counsel are working sharply against each other in regard to him. Brother Bowen is sure to be a bad witness for the side that calls him, whichever side it be, having something to say against both Tilton and Beecher. But the party which has him under cross-examination will have the advantage of him, get deepest into him, and be best abis to analyze his testimony. This explanation of the Bowen mystery is not a fancy of mine, but was told me by an individual who knows all about it.

\*\*REE AGE.\*\*

The young lady who accompanied Mr. Tilton to Winsted. Conn., is ascertained to be 24 years of age at the present time. It has appeared in evidence on the trial that the, accordingly, her age was 18 or 19 years.

\*\*DOUBTER ANSWERED.\*\*

\*\*Fronkign Argus.\*\*

"Your moble wife has been to me one of God's con-

with Tilton in 1869. At that time, accordingly, her age was 18 or 19 years.

A DOUBTER ANSWERED.

Brookign Argus.

"Your noble wife has been to me one of God's conforters." These were the pastor's words in 1873, when all the chief facts of the "comparisory" were known to him. How does the noble wife's repetition on the witness stand of the salvics which inspired these words make her amenable to Mr. Tracy's charge of perjury?

A Laux.

We have submitted your question to a Philadelphia lawyer, and he says there is no truth in the story that William Penn took advantage of the poor Indians while they were bathing in the Delaware to steal their garments and set up a clothing store in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bezoner's good Realter.

Mr. Beecher walked to where Mr. Beach was standing, and they shook hands smilingly and politely. The jury had gone out. Consequently Mr. Beecher could not be accosed of an effort at effect upon them by his sociability with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with manner of speaking, and consequently in the Justice's Court up to the Supreme, with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with manner of speaking, and consequently with a second of the supreme, with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with a second of the suprement will include all that is done in the Sheriff's office; every disagreement. The purty lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in temperament, in manner of speaking, and consequently with his enemy's lawyer. These two men are alike in the suprement will include all that is done in the Sheriff's office; every disagreement. The purty lawyer will not have to go to court to know what cases are o

siderably in looks. To nobody else among the lawrers than Mr. Beach does Mr. Beacher listen with much attention.

"What are we going to do if the juror should not be able to attend?" asked Mr. Beacher.

"Oh. we can go on with eleven, or less," replied Mr. Beach. "if both parties consent. Our side is willing to do that. You are never sick, I believe?"

"I used to be sick out West," answered Mr. Beacher. "Strong-constitutions cannot combat

"I used to be sick out West," answered Mr. Beecher. "Strong-constitutions cannot combat against malarial diseases, live chills and fever. But during the twenty-seven years that I've lived in Brooklyn I haven't lost seven days by mickness."

"You were something of an athlete when you were young?

"Oh, yes, I made a business of athletic sports," and Mr. Beecher stretched out both arms and brought his hands back to his shoulders, as though bulging out-ties muscles by tension in the familiar way; "I could make the longest run of any man in the country—could best them all. I was good at holding things out for a long time at arm's length. I came of a strong father and a strong mother, and I am very strong myself. I am 61 years old, but I bear my age lightly. This bad atmosphere doesn't hurt me. I am conscious of it, but it doesn't oppress me."

Mrs. Beecher was ready to go, and had called her husband twice; but he had not heard her. Then she touched his arm, and they went out together, with the Plymouth attendants trailing behind.

THE YOUNG MAN WHOM MES. FURNAN WIERED

DEDING.
THE YOUNG MAN WHOM MES. PUTNAM WISHED

S. Schultz this week and left the usual 50 cents in spite of the great politician's wish not to take it. Plenty of money is being spent by the lawyers, and there is much inquiry as to where it comes from; but all those who know anything about it are as silent as the fabled Henry C. Bowen. Mr. Beecher has \$15,000 mortgage on his house, and is credited with being enbarrassed although his income is nearly \$40,000. The wealthier members of the church, H. B. Cladio, H. W. Sage, S. V. White, and Augustus Storrs, all members of the late Investigating Committee, are named as those who have promised to provide the necessary funds to carry on the trial; but the members of the Church say they know of no agreement that his fee is to be a very large one.

Judge Neilson has appointed Austin Abbett, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, as an official editor of a fall publication of the trial that is to be made. The publication is to be made from the official stenographer's notes, and Mr. Abbett is to have full editorial discretion of it.

FOREIGN. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 7.—The Observer to-day says the war rumor which appeared in the Calcutta Englishman of Friday has no foundation.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and all Bishops except two, have issued a pastoral congratulating the clergy and laity on the prospenty and progress of the Church, and strongly admonishing the former against alleged Eitualistic practices causing isolation of the clergy from the people.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.
THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS. March 7.—It is assected that Buffet will be Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, if the negotiations now in progress are successful. The main obstacle, the question as to who is to be Minister of the Interior, has not yet been removed.

REPUBLICAN PROTESTS.

The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in the formation of the Ministry.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The heaters and rollers of Pittsburg held a meeting Saturday night, but concluded not to interfere in the strike of the puddiers.

In cutting the ice in the river at Lansing, Mich., to drive piles to protect the bridges from the coming break-up, the ice was found to be 6 feet thick.

Four men killed themselves, or were murdered by their frenzied companions, in the drunken orgics over the wreck of the bark Giovanna on Cape Cod, Mass.

CASUALTY. CLEVELAND, O., March 7.-A man named John Manesiman died to-day from the effects of in-juries received yesterday by being struck on the head by a piece of timber thrown from a circular saw which he was operating at the Lake Shore & Michigas Southern shops.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. The inquest on Thomas Brock, who died suddenly at No. 115 North Jefferson street day before yesterday, was postponed until to-day.

The body of a female festus, apparently about 7 months developed, was discovered yesterday afternoon in a snow-bank in front of No. 135 Ontario street. Festuses are very plentiful

rear of Belding's dry-goods store, at No. 199
East Madison street, were pried open by thisves,
who partially raised the window, and seized upon
about \$70 worth of spool-silk thread. The Young Men's Christian Association bave

a meeting every Monday evening in their new rooms on Arcade court, for strangers coming into the city to become acquainted, to which meeting they invite all new comers. J. F. Crieden, a stranger from the provinces, while coming from the Northwestern Depot Saturday evening, was "held up" by thieves at the corner of Fulton and Canai streets, and relieved of a watch and chain and his carpet-bag.

The funeral services of the late W. W. Baker will be held at his late residence, No. 29 St. John's place, at I o'clock to-day. All friends of the family are invited. The remains will be taken to Richland Centre, Wis., for ourial.

clark Street Methodist Church, Mr. W. still being President of the Board of Trustees of the church block. Subsequently they were zealous workers for Trunty Church. Mrs. Wheeler was President of the Ladies Department of the Old People's Home, an active laborer with Miss Willard in her temperance movement, and a cordial supporter of all benevolent enterprises in which her increasing age permitted her to take part. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

The most interestings dramatic event, which occurred in this city yesterday? was the first of the series of rohearsals of the great moral drams, "The Romathasal.

The most interestings dramatic event, which occurred in this city yesterday? was the first of the series of rohearsals of the great moral drams, "The Road to Ruin," by the new company which was recently formed by our local journalists. It was a matter of universal regret that severe colds in the head prevented the attendance of two important characters, while a third was detained through his offspring's being threatened with an attack of whooping-cough. The play went smoothly on under the direction of Mr. Fred. Williams, aided by whose intelligent instructions the boys will make actors if the thing is possible, and, if is had not been that the report of a murder (particulars of which will be found elsewhere) caused the sudden escapade of The Thisuna and Times flight reporters, the rehearsal would have been very satisfactory. As it was, the "Road to Ruin" went very smoothly in their hands, and, having a tendency to a pulpit style of oratory in the longer speeches, their elecution was very fair indeed. Any attempt at individual criticism at this early stage of the event would be unkind and injudicious, so the public must wait a little before they can get even a laint of the merits or demerits of what is coming Easter Sunday. It is enough to say that several actors who have been severely criticised in the papers left the Academy in high gloc.

Consequences of the grown and a pass.

considered of Refusing a Pass.

During the opening week of the Adelphi one of the Deputy Sheriffs presented himself at the box-odice in Grover & Cole's theatre, and de-During this opening week of the Adelphi one of the Deputy Sheriffs presented himself at the box-office in Grover & Cole's theatie, and demanded a free pass to the entertainment for the evening. Mr. Hayes, the Treasurer, could not recognize the man's right to a favor of that nature from him, and refused the desired pass. The officer—angered of course—took himself of, muttering revenge upon the Adelphi at some future day. Last week the opportunity presented itself, and the aforesaid Deputy Sheriff availed himself of it. The cocasion was the impaneling of a petit jury to serve during the last two weeks of the present term of the Criminal Court. The venire for the panel was placed in his hands, and forthwith he served notice on Mr. Hayes to present himself for daty during those two weeks as a juror, knowing full well that the position of that person as Treasurer of a theatre was ardous, and not to be filled by an outsider. Mr. Hayes has not resided in Chicago a sufficient length of time to claim citizenship, and was very much surprised/when he received the summons. The refusing the pass mentioned above had escaped his memory, and he was at a loss to understand why he had been chosen as a juror. After mentioning the fact to the Adelphi proprietors, one of them recalled to mind the event of the refusal of a pase to the Deputy, and the secret was out. This course had been pursued by him to avenge the indignity offered him by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Agnew will undoubtedly investigate the matter.

reported the facts to Capt. Gund, at the Chicago Avenue Station, and Officer Owen Ronen was detailed to arrest the girl. The body of the child was also recovered, and brought to the

child was also recovered, and brought to the station-house.

A reporter of The Tribune yesterday evening paid a visit to the cell of the unhappy girl. Her name is Anna Fallen, and she is only 21 years of age. She has a German cast of features, but is comely and neat in appearance. Her eyes were red and swollen with weeping, but she seemed hardly to comprehend her situation, and had a dazed, confused air, as if stupefied by the throng of events. The acute wretchedness of her condition had been blunded by a sort of stupor that had overtaken her from enhanction of feeling, so that she did not seem to be able to collect her thoughts or speak intelligently, although responding frealy to the inquiries of the reporter. She seemed perfectly willing to state the facts in her case, and the following conversation ensued: following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Brickwood has made certain statements in regard to you. Are they correct?

Anna—Yes.

Reporter—When was the child born?

Anna—Last Thursday week, between 8 and 9 Anna—Last Thirsday week, octween 5 and 9 in the toorning.

Reporter—Was it still-born?

Anna—Les. It was dead when it was born.

Reporter—And you ensposed of it in the way stated?

Anna—Yes.
Reporter—Who was the father of it?
Anna—Thomas Duisoy.
Reporter—Where does he live?
Anna—I do not know.
Reporter—How long has it been since you

Reporter—How long has it been since you have seen him?

Anna—Five or six months ago.
Reporter—Did he not know of your condition?
Anna—The last time I saw him I to'd him, and I have never seen him since. He left me as soon as I told him about it.

Reporter—How long have you known him?
Anna—I first met him about two months after
I came to the city.

Anna—I first met him about two months after I came to the city.

Reporter—When was that?

Anna—A little before Christmas a year ago.

Recorter—Where did you come from?

Anna—Rosedale, Ind.

Reporter—Did he visit you while you were living at Mr. Brickwood's?

Anna—No; I only went there just before last Christmas.

Reporter—Did he visit you at any time with profession of honorable intention?

Anna—He used to show me lots of attention.

Reporter—Where were you living when he seduced you?

Anna—It was about 25 miles from the city.

He used to stop at the place where I worked.

He was a fireman on a gravel-train, and they used to stop there of nights. He promised to marry me.

used to stop there of nights. He promised to marry me.

Peporter—Was it owing to your being thrown together in the house that your intercourse took place?

Anna—No. He took me out with him one evening, when he seduced me.

Reporter—Was your intimacy of long duration?

Anna—I never had intercourse with him except once or twice, and I never had anything to do with a man before.

Reporter—Where did he live then?
Anna—I don't know. I think he was a stranger in Chicago. He never told me weere he boarded.

Reporter—Did you not communicate with him, so that he could render you some assistance in your trouble?

so that he could render you some assistance in your trouble?

Anna—I never saw or heard of him after I told him about it. I had no friends that I could go to, and did not know what to do.

Reporter—Do you recollect the name of the place where you lived when you were seduced? Anna—I do not recollect.

Reporter—Don't you know Delany's family, or his friends, so that he could be found?

Anna—No, I don't. I can stand anything, but that my family should hear about me. Anything but that.

Reporter—You cannot help that, and you certainly need assistance from some ode.

The gir's manner was not thoroughly ingenuous, and sometimes she seemed hardly able to understand the scope of the question, her natural obtuseness having been increased by the mental stupefaction arising from her misery and exhaustion. Coroner Dietzsch has been notified, and will hold an inquest on the body of the child this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Chicago Aventie Station.

LOCAL LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : tertained from a flood, and Canal Commissione. Brainard has written a very sensible article of the subject. Provided we have a heavy rain, the Desplaines River will doubtless overflow and a large portion of its waters come to the Chicago River, but if it does there is no such body of ice to come with it as in 1849; then Mud Lake covered several hundred acres, and all the ice from it came this way, but, by ditching and draining, there is left but a narrow channel to hold heavy ice. A barrier at the Desplaines can be made that will

hold back the ice even if it gorges on the Deeplaces below the Ogden ditch.

The most likely places for gorging in Chicago River are at the Fort Wayne and Burlington Railroad bridges, and if they hold no danger can occur below. A rise of 4 feet at those bridges will throw the water over the docks, and, by the way of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroads tracks, which are at low grads, the water will spread and find its way into the river again. If the vessels and canalboats do not get started so as to block the way, the water and ice north of Twelfth street will cause no danger. In 1849, vessels, canal-boats, and float-bridges all came down the river together, and, although it gorged at Randolph street bridge, the water did not go over Market street to any extent, and the street was then several feet lower than it is now.

Water may back through the sewers into basements, but all fear-of water in the streets or of damage to elevators should be dispelled. In 1849 we had no sewers for the water to beck through or damage. I have seen the water to create a current towards the lake, the foul water from the branches will rot and remove the ice faster than all the ice-men in town can do it. Any one who will examine the grades will see that the water can spread over a wide space before it can come within 4 or 5 feet of any grain in elevators. Yours respectfully.

A Spectator of the Flood in 1849.

Southern California, and this morning one in particular, from a Mr. Lansing, wishing to organize a party to go out there. I went to hear the lecture at Farwell Hail last Tuesday, on "Southern California," and I assure you everything the was painted too much "couleur de rose." I would advise any one wishing to immigrate to that region, to first consult with some one who is either there, or who has been out there, and is not directly interested in land speculations.

Mr. Johnson, who lectured, was sent East to give glowing descriptions of Southern California in the interests of land-speculations. Laborers are not so scarce in California as Mr. Johnson would have one not tell bit.

W. R. Lyon sued John Graham and Brighton for \$2,500.

Inankeruptor trems.

J. Lebman & Co. E. Steiger, J. M. W. Jones, and others, whose claims comoined amount to \$3,515.08, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Charles Sonne, a stationer of this city, charging him with having failed to pay his commercial paper at maturity. Sonne admitted the allegation, and was adjudicated bankrupt by confession. The warrant will be returnable March 13 was issued.

The Union National Bank, the Third National Bank, the Third National Bank, the Co. and Lord & Smith filed a petition against Frankin Person and J. J. S. Wilson, dealers in milinery goods. The California is a very delightful place for a residence for a person of means.

Laborers are not so scarce in California as Mr. Johnson would have one the commercial paper. A rule to show cause March 13 was issued.

At a composition median.

to give glowing descriptions of Southern of himself of it. The occasion was the impaneling of a pelit jury to serve during his last two weeks of the present term of the Criminal Court. The venire for the panel was placed in his hands, and forthwith he served notice on Mr. Hayes to present himself for duty during those two weeks as a juror, knowing full well that the position of that person as Treasurer of a theatre was ardious, and not to be filled by an outsider. Mr. Hayes has not resided in Chicago a sufficient length of time to claim citizenship, and was very much surprised when he received the summons. The refusing the pass mentioned above had escaped his memory, and he was at a loss to understand why he had been chosen as a juror. After mentioning the fact to the Adelphi proprietors, one of them recalled to mind the event of the refusal of a pass to the Deputy, and the secret was out. This course had been pursued by him to avenge the indignity offered him by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Agnew will undoubtedly investigate the matter.

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that is the only one in the country. At the old Mission of San Gabriel there is an orange-tree that has produced 25,000 oranges in one year. Yours respectfully, C. GENTILE.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Mr. C. F. Crafts, a gentleman of means and sporting inclinations, has leased 80 acres of land on the West Side, east of Western avenue and north of Kinzie street, upon which he proposes to locate a trotting and running track.

The People's Gas-Light & Coke Company bave negotiated a loan of \$2,000,000 in London, and the natural inquiry rises, "What will they do with it?"

The Board of Public Library met on Saturday, and, among other business, referred to the Committee on Library a set of resolutions prepared by the Bohemians of the city, embodying a petition for the securing of Bohemian works for the Library.

At a conference of the County Judges and the County Committee on Public Service it was resolved that the former should have new quarters provided for them.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Saturday, the following ticiset was nominated for the anoual election of next Monday: President, J. V. Farwell; First Vice-President, Dr. C. R. Blackell; Second Vice-President, A. N. Eddy; Recording Secretary, George M. High; Board of Managers, E. G. Ketth, C. J. Richardson, and Dr. T. C. Duncas.

At a meeting of the Chicago Bar Association on Saturday it was decided to call the attention of the Supreme Court to the tardiness with which the reporter of a committee suggesting the necessity of a change in practice in the State of Illinois was laid upon the table,

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Senators were assembled for four hours in caucus upon the questions of committee formation and t.e admission of Pinchback. The Senators agreed to vote to immediately consider the claims of the Louisiana spulicant.

The Democratic Senators ask for larger representation on the standing committees.

Bil King has arrived in Washington, and has been talked with. He is innocent. Dispatches from St. Paul put his wealth at nearly \$700,000.

Mr. Jasper D. Ward, ex-Gongressman from Illinois, will be appointed a United States District Attorney.

Doubt is expressed as to the possibility of a reorganization of the Treasury Department. reorganization of the Treasury Department, owing to the alleged discovery of a clerical error in engrossment.

The President will soon issue an order abol-tehing the Civil-Service rules in the Executive

Department.
Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, and Wilson will speak in Ohio during the coming campaign.
Senator Johnson reconounces as forgeries the
letters and telegrams recently published as
emanating from him criticising the Democratic

The famine in Asia Minor has decimated some districts to the extent of two-fifths of their population.

The President of the French Assembly will not leave that body to form a new Cabinet.
Fighting still continues in Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS. The merchants of San Francisco request the ratification of the Hawaiian Treaty by the

Schate.

Ocean passenger-rates have been advanced.
Quincy, Itl., has an Enoch Arden.
Gen. Sheridan left New Orleans on Saturday
for the West.
Schater Wright, of Iowa, will neither seek no accept a re-election.

A lawyer of Ironton, O., has discovered a specimen of ore which proved to be an agglomeration of pure diamonds, weighing 20 ounces net, and worth about \$400,000.

THE COURTS. Grievances of a Lodge of the Harugari.

Judgments and New Suits.

THE ORDER OF HARUGARI. Harugari, is in an unfortunate predicament, and with a view of relieving itself in some manner it filed a bill in the Superior Court against Philip Helfenstein, Mathias Kuebel, and Wilhelm Schroeder, its former Trustees. The Lodge, it seems, belonged to an Order scattered over the United States and Germany, whose object, gen-erally, is the mutual assistance of its members. The three Trustees were, by the constitution of the Order, invested with the general control of can be made that will the Lodge over which they were elected to preside, and also had charge of its mor other personal property. But in August, 1873, they, with a few others, seconded, and formed Harmonia Lodge No. 61, of the Independent Order of the Harugari, carrying with them the funds of the other Lodge. The complainant, the regular lodge, elected new Trustees, and now brings suit to compel the old officers to account for and pay over the funds they have taken

for and pay over the funds they have taken for and pay over the funds they have taken away.

THE ROCKFORD, BOCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS R. R. In the case of the Union Trast Company vs. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, to foreciose a morragage, the Company withdrew its original answor, and filed a new one, consenting to a decree for foreclosure. The complainant withdrew its replication to the answers of P. L. Cable, R. R. Cable, and C. Lyder, Jr., and all charges of franci the answers were also withdrawn, and the bill dismissed as to them. The foreclosure will therefore proceed without any hinderance. Divonces.

Frances M. Pelton alleges that her husband, Levi A. Pelton, has been guilty of adultery for some time past, and she not unnaturally asks for divorce.

Mary Brooks represents as a cause for wishing for a divorce, that her husband, Alvin A. Brooks, has deserted her for more than two years.

James Morgan was appointed South Park Commissioner, to succeed himself, on filing a bond for \$50,000.

UNITED STATESD OURTS.

John Johnston began a suit for \$1,500 against James Bowen and Thomas O'Conner.

W. R. Lyon sued John Graham and Brighton for \$2,500.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

claims of petitioning creditors amount to \$5.382.69, and the charge is suspension of payment of commercial paper. A rule to showcame March 13 was issued.

At a composition meeting of the creditors of Harris & Son, held at the Recister's office Saturday, it was unanimously agreed to accept \$5 cents on the dollar, psyable in notes of the bankrupts at three, six, and hine months, indorsed by Samuel Goldman.

Superior courst in bring.

R. J. Morse began a cuit in attachment against J. J. A. Quealy to recover \$2.492.43.

Caroline Cook commenced a suit arainst Thomas G. Frost and E. P. Williams to recover \$5,000.

H. W. Kipg & Co., commenced a suit in attachment against S. W. Kellogg, F. C. Chase, and H. A. Mayo, claiming \$2,220.03.

E. P. Wall & Co., sued the Mercantile Insurance Company of Chicago for \$10,000.

Ginimal Court.

Walter Amee, who was tried a few days ago on the charge of larcean and convicted, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

A petit jury to serve for the last two weeks of the present term was impaneled.

Judge Bhodert—2 to Co.

Judge Bhodert—2 to Co.

Judge Booth—156, 153, 151 to 170, except 167.

Judge Booth—166, 153, 151 to 170, except 167.

Judge Booth—168, 158, 151 to 170, except 167.

Judge Booth—168, 158, 151 to 170, except 167.

Judge Booth—168, 158, 151 to 170, except 1

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New YORK, March 7.—Arrived, steam

from Liverpool.
San Francisco, March 7.-Columbus and David Crockett, from New York
Losnox, March 7.—The United States steames
Monongabela arrived at Cape Town Feb. 6, and
was to sail for Rio Janeiro March 1. Tha
steamers Adriatic, from New York; Manhattan's
from Philadelphia; and Caspian, from Baitsmore, have arrived out.
Moville, March 7.—The steamer Utopia, from
New York, arrived.

New rosewood-case pianos, curved legs, agrafic treble, etc. Rent money deducted if purchased Beed Temple of Music, No. 22 Van Buren street.

Between Ourselves, Ladies, the most inestimable of your charms is a perfect of of teeth, and nothing under the sun is so certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont. DEATHS.

BROWN—On Saturday, 6th inst., Edith A., you daugiter of W. J., and &. F. Brown.
Funersi at 10 o'clock this (flonday) from real corner Seventisets and Charles etreets, Engiseroed LADU—At Owego, Kendall County, Ill., 8 morning, Feb. 2, of pacumonia, after an illness of week, in her 7tild year, Alma Percival, wife of W Ladd. and, with her husband, for thirty years a reof that town. Cometery.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, bed burns, and will ours rhoumation, spayin, and any firsh, bone or muscle athrent. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bes-KENTAMPRE

ties \$1. SUSPENDERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUSPENDERS.

The best in the world are the BRACES made by Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

"CAST OFF."

FIRST-CLASS STORES.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT ALL

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., TUESDAY, MARCH 9 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, ETC

A well-assorted line of dress goods, wherein may be found Poplins, Sergos, Pongress, Sulfings, &c.
Also an extensive line of Ginglann, Cheviots, Jeans, Shirting Checks, Flannels, Cottonsdes, Fancy Cassiners,
Linen Damass, Napkins, Towels, Orash, Laddes' and
Gents' Handkerohiefs; also Dress Trimmings, Hamburg
Edgings, Rufflings, Collars, &c.
A complete assortment of Laddes', Gents', Misses', and
Culidran's HOSIERY;
Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwaar. Gents'
Purnishing Goods, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Bows, Ties,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF NOTIONS. GEO. P. GORE & CO.. For Wednesday, March 10, our

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Will be one of the largest and best assorted.
All the LEADING MANUFACTURERS
WILL BE REPRESENTED, and the entire large line on sale will be cold.

Sale at 9% a. m. prompt, GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On SATURDAY, March 13, at 91-2 o'clock

Look at Cur Large Sale for This Week. LIUM At Ulif LdTg6 DAR III THE WULL.

Call and examine our stock during the week.

E Parior Sets.

Match's and Wood Top Chamber Sets.

Match's and Wood Top Chamber Sets.

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III Stateble and Wood Top Hall-Trees.

E Richmion Libber—5, 1, 8, 10 feet.

Maint and Maple Rockers.

Walnut Chairs.

So Walnut Wardrobes.

Sofas. Longra, Mirrors, Bair and Husk Mattrees.

Sofas. Longra, Mirrors, Bair and Husk Mattrees.

Sofas. Longra, Mirrors, Bair and Husk Mattrees.

Carpots, Flour Ollecton. Spring Mattreeses.

Carpots, Flour Ollecton. Spring Mattreeses.

G. P. GURE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE 50 CASES RARE & ELEGANT BOOKS,

AT OUR STORES, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., Embracing many Valuable and Elegant Works, all claberately bound in morocco and cloth. The Whole Collection on Exhibition Monday.

Sale TUESDAY, March 9, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., inuing following days until all sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionates. By WM. F. HODGES & CO. SPECIAL SALE FOR THE LADIES. Tuesday Afternoon, March 9, at 2 p. m.,

Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, everything usally kept for housekeeping. Don't lorge the time and piace, 52 West Jake 500. Austicesers.

Also on Wednesday and Satunday evenings at 7 p. m. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. I East Washington-st.

LARGE SPRING TRADE SALE

1,000 CASES

Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Ties, &c., TUESDAY MORNING, March 10, at 9:20 o'ck By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESROOMS, 108 BAST MADISON-ST. GENTEEL FURNITURE

At Cottage 42 Cottage Grove-av.,
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, AT 10 O'CLOUK.
We will sell all the household effects, consisting of Paris,
and Chamber Se's. Carocia, Kitchen Parnium, Stone
sto. Wh. A. EUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. REGULAR TRADE SALE. Tuesday Morning, March 9, at 9 1-2 o'alock

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, WOOLEN AND LINEN GOODS,

EANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, AND TABLE
LINEN, BOOTS AND SHOES,

At 105 East Madison-st., Second Floor.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A CROCKERYWARE DEALER

Weinstay Horniag. Harch 10, at 9 1-2 print.

AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MIDISON-ST.
The whole comprises a well-asserted stock of Crocking China and Glassware, Silver Plated Goods fire Table Commoning with 100 Packages Assorted Chimmeya.

150 Packages Assorted Chimmeya.

15 Packages W.G. and Yellow-week.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assessment

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